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ORIGINAL POETRY.

IE MEMORY OF THE BRAVE.

fell in freedom's holy cause,
Then youth's fair day was o'er him;
rdom at her Spartan shrine,
Ohile life was bright before him.

fell for Greece, for Greece he died,
Where scimitars were gleaming;
Funeral rite, the cannon's roar—
Sea-dirge, the sea-bird's screaming.

e sweetly rest my early friend,
Beneath the olive sleeping;
e memory glows in Greeia's breast,
Secure in freedom's keeping.

rnamian wreaths shall deck thy grave;
And o'er its verdure bending,
e war-worn Greek will mourn thy fate,
While his fair land defending.

neath Tempe's silver vales,
Night's dewy shade's are closing;
ear reaper hymns Arcadian maids
Soft waft for thy reposing.

When on Mount Olympus' top,
The crescent moon is glowing;
ia's lyre o'er thy repose,
Shall sound to strains there flowing.

om Missolonghi's battle flame
Ascending' the midnight gloom on high,
ose earth a warrior spirit came
To freedom's home in the bright sky.

come, my son! Minerva said,
Let whence that tear" her son replied;
Sold thy Greece, her thousands dead,
Her shores and plains in crimson dyed.

See, where once her cities rose,
Where arts and arms their mansions found;
Hella views her ruthless foes,
Wide spreading death and ruin round.

Moslem—" Cease in freedom's name,
Greece shall be crown'd by victory,
Shall live with deathless fame,
Her sacred realms of liberty!

Psyche's slain'd thy early breath,
Rise in thy sky-born spirit now"—
Spoke, and twined the fadeless wreath,
Of bloom around his youthful brow.

Grove. N. W. C.

WOMAN.

A woman's heart is like the rose
That glows beneath the tropic's flame,
At blooms as sweet 'mid northern snows,
Forever lovely and the same.

Falling star that brightly shines,
Ejected from its home above;
A proudest boy that e'er entwines
The warrior's brow, is woman's love.

The music of her voice has charms
To lull the passions of the breast;
Her smile, like oil, disarms
The waves of ill—they sink to rest.

Peerless virtues, yes, I'd sing,
Her ever true and constant heart;
Friendship's blossoms round her spring,
And white rob'd peace its smile impart.

Alley.) '80.

STANZAS TO HOPE.

Oh! sweet solace of the human mind,
My friend, when all have proved unkind;
From Heaven, infinitely above
All mere gifts of Fortune, which we love:
Dear as, when once deprived of thee,
That goal of rest, ——— eternity!
Dear life, when once deprived of thee,
Mind dull, from joys forever free.
Rest! thou soft comforter of all human care,
Of the heart that's rended by despair.

EVA.

THE LEGAL SABBATH DAY.

While the Senate and House of Representatives
Of the United States in Congress assembled.

Is it what profanation bold,
From yonder Sabbath mail;
Will my veins with horror cold,
While I rehearse the tale.

How long shall we impatient wait
The blest millenium day,
The sabbath mails reverse our fate,
And thus impede our way?

Oh! that the nation would but grant
Our prayers and tears for God;
That we humble christians want
To hear our heavenly road.

Then once the Sabbath Mail's suppress'd,
We shall, with hand and heart,
Unite as one for the rest,
And act our humble part.

The profaning youths who ride
From God's holy day,
Will meet our mandates, and abide
The perpetual decree.

Christian but will then prepare
On things the day before;
Rest and drink, and with loud prayer,
The King of Heaven implore.

Should a farmer's cow or pig
Presume to break his close,
Rest in silence bear the rig,
Or mind his earthly woes.

Let the unpretending elf,
Christians from church refrain;
Cursed be he and all his pelf,
His shall in sin remain.

The holy book of God our guide,
Will keep us in the right;
Infidel's prayers will tarnish pride,
Those which scorn till night.

Christian house wife then will plague
Her holy husband's gloom;
Scold or bawl'r, rub or scrub,
Shout him round the room.

Husband, prone to practice ills,
Will from God's House abstain;
Kiss his wife, or pare his nails,
On holy laws profane.

Take holy day no snuff
To tickle the nose;
Nor tobacco, sugar, or other stuff,
Mark the day's repose.

No cat, with claws of heretic,
Shall catch the pilfering mouse;
Nor louse be crack'd, nor bug nor tick
Defile with blood the house.

The dog shall slumber on that day,
Nor bark aloud nor rail;
But saint like, piously away,
Shall hide his wagging tail.

No heathen hen shall lay an egg,
Or cackle on her nest;
No he biddy shall stir a peg,
No chanticleers molest.

By abstinence the world must feel
Its appetence surcease;
While through six days, with double zeal,
Its appetite increase.

No evil then bestride the neck
Who prays aloud on Sunday;
His cares beguil'd again to seek
Their antidote on Monday.

Then let us pray with holy tears,
That Congress grant our wishes;
And Church and State, in holy gears,
Enjoy the loaves and fishes.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

'The sea is his, and he made it.' Its majesty is God. What is there more sublime than the trackless desert, all surrounding, unfathomable sea? What is there more peacefully sublime than the calm, gently heaving silent sea! What is there more terribly sublime than the angry, dashing, foaming sea! Power resistless, overwhelming power, is its attribute, and its expression, whether in the careless, conscious grandeur of its deep rest, or the wild tumult of its excited wrath. It is awful where its crested waves rise up to make a compact with the black clouds, and the howling winds, and the thunder and the thunder bolt, and they sweep on in the joy of their dread alliance, to do the Almighty's bidding. And it is awful too, when it stretches its broad level out to meet in quiet union the bended sky, and show in the line of meeting the vast rotundity of the world. There is majesty in its wide expanse, separating and enclosing the great continents of the earth, occupying two-thirds of the whole surface of the globe, penetrating the land with its bays, and secondary seas, and receiving the constantly pouring tribute of every river, of every shore.—There is majesty in its fulness, never diminishing, and never increasing. There is majesty in its integrity, for its whole vast surface is uniform;—in is local unity, for there is but one ocean, and the inhabitants of any one meridian spot, may visit the inhabitants of any other in the wide world. Its depth is sublime—who can sound it? Its strength is sublime—what fabric of man can resist it? Its voice is sublime, whether in the prolonged song of its ripple, or the stern music of its roar; whether it utters its hollow and melancholy tones within a labyrinth of waveworn caves, or thunder at the base of some huge promontory; or beats against some toiling vessel's side, lulling the voyager to rest with its wild monotony; or dies away with the calm and dying twilight, in gentle murmurs on some sheltered shore. What sight is there more magnificent, than the quiet or the stormy sea? What music is there, however artful, which can be compared with the natural and changeful melodies of the resounding sea!

Its beauty is of God. It possesses it, in richness of its own; it borrows it from earth, and air, and heaven. The clouds lend it the various dies of their wardrobe, and throw down upon it the broad masses of their shadows, as they go sailing and sweeping by. The rainbow laves in it its many colored feet. The sun loves to visit it, and the moon, and the glittering brotherhood of planets and stars; for they delight themselves in its beauty. The sun beams return from it, in showers of diamonds and glances of fire; the moonbeams find in it a pathway of silver, when they dance to and fro with the breeze and the waves through the live-long night. It has a light too, of its own, soft and streaming behind a milky way of dim and uncertain lustre, like that which is shining dimly above. It harmonizes in its forms and sounds both with the night and the day. It cheerfully reflects the light, and unites solemnly with the darkness.—It imparts sweetness to the music of men and grandeur to the thunder of heaven.—*Token.*

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE VILLAGE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

It was one of those fine Saturday afternoons which now and then succeed to a rainy week, when nature, as if disburthened of sorrow by long weeping, all at once lights up her renovated face in smiles. The sun breaking from the misty clouds, tinges the aerial landscape with a thousand variegated colors; the birds carol forth their beautiful notes in ecstacy, and the wide landscape, now refreshened by a week's continued moisture, presents a delightsome perspective of sun and shade, from the gloomy recess of the umbrageous wood to the bright and glowing radiance of the upland verdure! The sheep, no longer pent up in their huddles, disperse over the wide landscape, and sip the sweet morsel as it springs up under their feet. The lowing cattle graze in the green meadows, or ruminate under the shady covert of the spreading trees. The careful hen, followed by her youthful brood, pick their scanty morsel amid the refuse of the muddy barn yard; and the plough-boy, now no longer sad and dreary, whistles over his liveliest notes, while he prepares his farming tackle for the labours of the coming week. At this delectable period the busy housewife, having finished the domestic duties of the day, dressed in a clean gown and white muslin apron, seats herself at the door to enjoy, in common with the rest of her neighbors, the luxury of the landscape and the luxury of talking.

It was thus the inhabitants of a little village—a nameless village—were enjoying themselves and taking comfort from the delightful prospect before them, when the stage, loaded with passengers, drove through the only street, and stopped at the sign of the Eagle. Anon, the female part of the inhabitants now gathered in little groups, were expatiating upon the inconveniency of rainy weather, and lamenting the impossibility of preparing as usual for the approaching Sunday, by a universal turn out in sweeping the streets, washing the pavements, and clearing up the wood yard litter. The stage passengers, descending from the crowded vehicle, were entering the tavern door with hasty steps—some to wet their muzzles in the bar room, others to enjoy the luxury of questioning the bar keeper. Among the rest, a venerable looking, plain man, in the decline of life, whose locks were whitened by the frosts of many winters, slowly descended from the stage, and gazing round him for a while with mute wonder, enquired *what accident had happened!* Such a question, at such a time, directed to every body, was answered by nobody; and, after a momentary pause, he again repeated the question, and fixed his enquiring eyes on the ostler, who was one of those unlucky wags that love to smoke a stranger, play a prank upon ignorance, or give credibility to scandal.

"Why, I 'spose you mean them nation sight of women yonder," pointing to the groups of women and children collected at the doors and windows of the village. "Well, you see, the old maids and young widows have quarrelled, and a mighty quarrel it was;—the old maids claimed me for a sweetheart, and the widows, odd rot 'em, you would be frightened to see 'em—only look, see there," pointing all round, and bowing to the different groups, who, on observing these movements of the ostler, quickly dispersed and retreated, ashamed to be reproved by the vagaries of a vagabond, for a well-known habit of gazing upon strangers. The old man smiled, the bystanders laughed aloud, and the ostler, satisfied that he had succeeded in punishing the women for their fault, looked around him with stately and important satisfaction.—What the women said, I never heard; but it was remarked, after this affair, that strangers, whether on foot or otherwise, might come and go through the little village, or stop at the Eagle tavern, without seeing a woman!

UPS AND DOWNS—OR, LIFE AS IT IS.

The father of Julia was a naval officer, who for his bravery during the last war, had been rapidly promoted. He was a man of elegant manners and respectable acquirements, fond of joining in fashionable society, and of a liberal, if not extravagant style of living; the indulgence of which, nearly absorbed his whole pay. He had fallen in love with his wife at a commencement ball, where she appeared the gayest of the gay—and the fairest of the fair. The homage of the gallant young officer with flashing epaulette, and sparkling buttons, was more cordially received than were the polite, though less obtrusive attentions of those literary friends of the fair belle, who had been sharers in the honours of the day. The prepossession was mutual; she was proud of his notice, as being the most fashionable man in the assembly—and he admired her, for her external graces. The result of this acquaintance was matrimony. During his furlough of one year, they lived at expensive lodgings, and partook of all the fashionable amusements of the city. At length, he received sailing orders, which, though he applied for their remission, he was compelled to obey. His cruise was up the Mediterranean, where, after a few years' absence from his Julia, he was suddenly seized with a violent fever which terminated his life, leaving her with an infant daughter to support, without even the half pay which was allowed her during his absence. It should have been previously stated, that Julia was the daughter of a respectable and once affluent tradesman, who had ventured his whole property in a mercantile speculation and lost all. By the kindness and liberality of his friends, he was assisted in the education of his only child, whom he fondly believed would one day retrieve his broken fortunes, by a union with a man of wealth. In these hopes he was disappointed, and in addition to his former expenses, which, as age approached, he had less power than ever of supporting, he had the charge of providing for his daughter and her child. Disappointed ambition and a deprivation of those refinements of life, and luxuries which she had been accustomed to enjoy—wrought so powerfully upon the mind of the unfortunate young widow, that joined to her constitutional weakness, she fell into a rapid decline and died, leaving her daughter, still an infant, with no other protector than an aged grandfather, whose means were scarcely sufficient to render himself comfortable during the remnant of his life. But the unexpected recovery of a debt, enabled the benevolent old man to afford this last cherished object of his love the protection and care which her early years required.

On his death, at which period she was about eight years old, a sufficiency was left to defray the expense of her board in the family of an honest farmer to whom the history of her parents was known. Possessed of an excellent constitution, and accustomed to air, exercise, and wholesome diet, the little Julia threw apace. She united with her mother's beauty the vivacity of her father, which, together with a superior energy of character, rendered her as celebrated for her accomplishments and usefulness in the domestic sphere, as her mother had been in the circle of fashion. In short, at the age of sixteen, a painter could not have imagined a more beautiful Hebe, while bounding over the hills in a morning in search of a stray lamb, or to collect a basket of wild-flowers to deck the table of her little bed-room upon which was ranged her school-books, which she studied in her hours of leisure, and a few choice volumes of poetry, &c. which were loaned to her by the son of the village priest. This young *freshman* during his college vacation had cast some very expressive glances at the rustic beauty from his father's pew, which was opposite the farmer's, and at several social meetings in the neighbourhood, had ventured some unequivocal expressions of his admiration; but the pretty Julia's heart, with all its contents, was made over, signed, sealed, and delivered, to Isaac, the eldest son of farmer Jones, who was a youth of uncommon promise, both in the field (agricultural) and the department of letters—so far as four winter quarters of schooling had advanced him. In fact they were both 'paired and matched' to all intents and purposes. They had been companions from childhood,—they had played, and studied, and laboured together, and as soon as their mutual *liking* was made known, the hearty consent of the honest farmer and his wife was accorded, without a demur for want of property on the part of the girl, who amply supplied this deficiency, by a certain tact called *smartness* by domestic ladies in family concerns. To cut short a long story, for which the fashionables might have no particular relish, Isaac and Julia were married. For the first ten years, they were industrious and economical; devoting their respective labours to the accumulation of what some term "the root of all evil." The next ten years saw the *Honourable* Mr. Jones a member of Congress! and his lady in her parlour reclined upon a rich sofa, listening to a blooming girl of sixteen, who was practising a Bravura with an accompaniment of the Piano, in true Italian style! What the fate of *Julia the Third* may be, we pretend not to prophesy; perhaps, like her mother, she is destined to milk cows and make cheeses—but it is more probable that she will transfer such occupations to another generation, and figure at the next presidential levee, as a *belle* of the first order.

WILL O' TH' WISP.

HOAXING BY WHOLESALE.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, DUBLIN.

DECEMBER 5th, 1829.—I went yesterday to visit a friend in the above prison, who is in custody merely on suspicion of debt, and while walking with him through the front yard, witnessed a laughable and extraordinary scene. Colonel ——, an elderly gentleman, and formerly one of the knights of the shire, has been for some years an inmate of the Marshalsea. Whatever claim he might have had to beauty in his younger days, has long since passed away; and joined to that rather unprepossessing countenance, his temper is not over-philosophical. He is fond, however, of hard living, and has the bump of Combativeness as strongly developed as most of his pugnacious countrymen; he is, moreover, something of a wit, and prides himself on the facility he possesses of letting off puns. But to my story:—The Colonel was standing, with a few of his fellow boarders, near the gate, when a carter was introduced to him. "I have brought the wine, sir," said the man, making a low bow. "What wine?"—"Why, the pipe of claret, your Honour, from Mr. White; it's only taken out of bond to-day; and here's the receipt, your honor, which you bid be sent." "Your master, my good fellow, has been imposed on: I sent for no wine; but as he has taken it out of bond, and sent it to the house of bondage, you may leave it here, and I'll pay him with a *post obit* bond." "He bid me take nothing but bank notes or cash," said the man, and I must obey his orders." "Do your duty then, sir," said the Colonel; and the man departed. He had scarcely closed the gate, when one of Messrs. Kingham's clerks came in. "The puncheon of whiskey has arrived sir," said he, "and in consequence of the quantity you ordered, the house has taken off fourpence a gallon in the price. It is engaged five years old, and here's the receipt." You may tell your employers, young man, that they have been hoaxed; but if you'll take a bill at twelve months, renewable forever, I have no objection, whatever to give my friends a taste of your nectar." The scribe smiled, made a bow, and stating he would tell the firm, withdrew. Two porters next came in, sweating under a huge basket, and inquired for Col. ——. He immediately accosted them with, "Well boys, what the devil have you got there?" "The dinner, your honor ordered from Mr. Dooley's, and a finer cargo of belly timber never came out of the Erin Tavern. Every article is covered over with tin cases, and I'll engage they're all piping hot." "Very well, my good fellow; I know Mr. Dooley; he keeps an excellent house. You may set down your load; here's a shilling to get a glass, and call to-morrow for the basket." "God bless your honour; I always heard you were a gentleman;" and as he fobbed the shilling, he presented the receipt, in which the Colonel was made Dr. to John Dooley, for a ham, a tongue, a breast of veal, a salmon, eight chickens, four roast ducks, a beefsteak pie, and three lobsters, with cheese, &c. I hav'nt less than a fifty pound note about me," said the ex-member; "but call to-morrow, and I'll settle with you." The man replied, his directions were peremptory; he was to get cash, or bring back the load; and with much difficulty, the load was brought back. Another porter entered, his back bent under the weight of a huge basket of groceries, from Messrs. Smyths. The first thing he presented was the dreaded receipt. "Will you take my I.O.U?" said the Colonel. "I can't, your honour," said the man. "Then, d—n me if I'll owe you any thing; I don't care a fig for your groceries, so be off." After the departure of the porters, the Reporters entered, and inquired for Colonel O. "At your service, gentlemen, what may be your business?" "The conspiracy, sir; we came about the conspiracy." "What conspiracy?" "Why, sir, the atrocious conspiracy to murder you." "My God! gentleman, what do you mean? Who are the villains? I always thought I was surrounded by ENEMIES. Are you peace officers? For the love of Heaven tell me all about it!" The Reporters evidently astonished at his ignorance of their business, mentioned that they were gentlemen of the Press, and had come from their respective offices, in consequence of notes he had addressed to their Editors, on the subject of an atrocious conspiracy which the prisoners had formed to murder him. The Colonel, with great delight, instantly roared out, "By G—, you're done too! It's all a humbug; I believe there's a conspiracy to hoax the public, and annoy me—but that's all. No murder, gentlemen, I assure you—no murder; I'm delighted at your disappointment, never so happy in all my life—hope you'll give a faithful *report* of the bloody conspiracy, &c. Good bye, gentlemen, good bye. Ha! who have we got here?" "*Ete vous Monsieur le Colonel O—?*" "*Yes.*" "*Eh, bien donc. Je suis le Peruquier; je viens de Monsieur Basseggio pour couper le poil de Monsieur le Colonel.*" "I'll tell you what, you barbarous looking scoundrel, if you attempt to cut my hair I'll cut your skull—so cut off *toute de suite;* and the Peruquier was instantly *hors de sue.* While the spectators were laughing at the Frenchman's precipitate retreat, a dapper little personage, fashionably dressed, made his obeissance. "You are Colonel O—, I presume?" "The same." "Well, sir, are you ready?"—"D—n me if I know whether I am or not: what do you want?" "To take your measure, sir, for the suit of black you wrote about for your uncle's death." "I have no uncle, Mr. Snip, but a pawnbroker, and from his sign it's two to one whether I'll ever go into mourning for him—so measure your body out of this yard forthwith, or I'll trim your dandy coat for you in a style you're not used to!" And the tailor became fugacious. Mr. C—, a celebrated portait painter, was next announced. "I'm too late for a sitting to-day, Colonel," said the artist. "Faith it's you may say that, (was the reply,) if it's with me you want to sit." "Oh, you know, sir, I'll stand while you're sitting; I think I may take an outline before dinner."—"An outline before dinner!—you'll stand and I'll sit? D—n me, if I know what you mean at all! What the blazes, sir, (raising his voice) do you want to do to me?" "I'm Mr. C—, the artist, sir, and I came, according to your direction, to take your likeness." "You have been humbugged, sir: look at my countenance, sir, and then say whether ivory, paper or canvass should be soiled by such a combination of features. No, sir, I'll be d—d if you paint me; so, Mr.—, the artist, you may *brush* off as quick as you please;" and the artist brushed off accordingly.—The plot now began to thicken, and baskets of meat and chickens, hampers of wine and groceries, dishes of turf, bags of coal, cans of milk, gallons of whiskey, pots of porter, with crabs, cockles, and lobsters, came pouring in from all parts of the city, the bearer of each uniformly presenting the formidable receipt. Here stood a group of operative pastry cooks, loaded with all the inviting varieties of their business. Near them were a lot of shoemakers, hatters, tailors, &c. waiting for an interview; while several unattached butlers, coachmen, cooks, footmen, came on the strength of letters addressed to Saunder's News Letter office, all seeking for employment in the service of the Colonel. A tall, ungainly looking man, at length got the Colonel's ear,' and said, 'I am Mr. Well, the pawnbroker; I have got the five thousand; have you the deeds, bonds and mortgages ready?" "Five thousand what?" asked the Colonel. "Why, the five thousand pounds you wrote me about," said the money lender.—"O, heavenly Father!" exclaimed the veteran, "did you bring five thousand pounds to such a place as this! What a great jackass you must be!—Fly this moment or you'll be robbed. Your name is *Well*, you must have a skull as hard as a *wall*, so fly to the *wall*, or by G—d you'll go to the *wall!*" and *Well* was forthwith outside the *wall!* "I'm Mr. W—, the attorney, sir," said a respectable looking person, with a knowing look: "shall we proceed to business before or after dinner?" "I can't exactly tell till I know what it's about," was the reply; "what may your business be?" "Why, Colonel, your *will* which you sent for me to draw up; here's your note." "I won't look at it, Mr. Attorney: I have nothing to bequeath, and my *will* is, that you move your body hence in double quick time, or I'll procure a *habeas*:—but ere he had finished the sentence the attorney became invisible. Several apothecaries' apprentices attacked him with pills, boluses, opening powders, leeches, and saline draughts; and while he was endeavoring to extricate himself from their importunities, a loud noise and confusion were heard at the gate. "The Governor sent for me," said one man; "The Colonel's brother wrote me this note," said another; "his sister," said a third, "gave me the directions;" "well," said a second, "whoever takes his measure first let him have the job." This was agreed to, and each was attempting to force in through the crowd, when the gate keeper, who had by this time discovered their business, cried out to the astonished Colonel, "Take care of yourself, sir, here are three undertakers fighting to see which will first measure your body." "Admit the villains," said the Colonel, "and I'll soon have their *length and breadths*" But on ascertaining his vitality, the coffin makers vanished. "Three hearses and several mourning coaches are now in the lane, Colonel," said the gate porter, "and their drivers are inquiring if your body is ready." "Tell them to wait awhile," he answered, "and I'll quickly drive them to blazes." As he spoke, a pious evangelical preacher, well known here, made his way through the crowd, and introduced himself as the Rev. Mr. B—. "I am happy to see you able to walk," said the clergyman, "for from the contents of your note, I imagined you were on the *brink of eternity*. You appear to be somewhat ruffled, and by no means in that state of calm resignation which a christian ought to possess on approaching the sacrament; we had, therefore, better postpone it." This was too much. He paused a moment, in order to explain the host to Mr. B—, and to fulminate a dreadful anathema against Popery, when, horror of horrors, who should enter but the celebrated Mother Hatton, accompanied by the Demoiselles Ryan, Bentham and Gardiner, three dashing ladies. "My dear Colonel," said one, "I hope we have not kept you and your friends waiting dinner; your note did not reach us till late; but never mind, we'll have a pleasant evening."—He heard no more—utterance failed him—and running in a state of complete bewilderment into a corridor, left the theologian, cyprians, doctors, apothecaries, tradesmen, servants, &c., in a state of unutterable astonishment. I understand a police investigation on this subject has been instituted, and it is probable the originators of this annoying hoax may be discovered

BOTANY BAY LADIES.—You ask, do the women think of nothing but wool? *Ladies!* sir, if you please. Women, indeed! I should like to hear you call our governor's wife a woman. At a tea party in New York, where I was the only man, I remarked that the men of America showed very bad taste and a sad ignorance of what constitutes happiness, by prizing so little the society of women. "Women, indeed!" exclaimed a tall, slender, sallow girl, without teeth: "Women, indeed!" and then she turned up her nose and snorted, as if I had called her dog's wife. Similar tokens of displeasure were evinced by the whole circle. I felt that the word "woman" had given offence. Cautiously, and fearing to make bad worse, I said, "females" —"the society of females." Still wrong, I tried again: "the sex," said I, in a deprecating, wheedling tone, "the society of the fair sex." No. Though the general scowl was somewhat relaxed, I felt quite confounded, and wished for an earthquake to cover my embarrassment. At length, the first offended one, pitying me, I suppose, gravely uttered, "the ladies." "The ladies," shouted I, and all was right.....Now I will answer your question. The ladies of Sydney do think of something besides wool. They think of household affairs, of beef, mutton, pork; of their convict maid-servants, who, however troublesome, are far better than none; of dress, earnestly, though not profoundly, as they study fees to ornament their persons than to outvie their neighbours in finery; of questions of precedence, which furnish them with heartburnings, bickerings, and desperate feuds; of their respectability; and of all those very, very little things which occupy the minds of women not strongly tempted to acquire either delightful knowledge, or the other arts, meaner than knowledge, by which superior men are pleased. Will you come here? Are there not plenty of vulgar bodies in England? Plenty. Then fancy one of them converted, by sudden elevation to the first place any where, into a vulgar fine lady, and you will form a pretty correct idea of a belle of fashions at Sydney. Mind, I am speaking only of our old or middle-aged ladies patronesses. There is a young race of striking beauty. The latitude of Sydney is 33 degrees south; that of Cyprus, about 35 degrees north; the line of heat is north of the equator; all imported animals improve here.—*Letter from Sydney, New South Wales.*

In India we have no stage coaches, (thank me for the information), we must travel on horseback in the morning and evening, and I can give you no conception of the mobs of cattle and men which follow a British officer. At Holapore and Baroda I had one head servant or valet, one gorawala or groom, one grass cutter, one washerman, six baggage carriers, two camels, four ponies, and one charger, besides the orderlies or soldiers allowed by Government, and the palankeen bearers, (Doolewallas), which, when not employed to carry the sick, are at the service of the surgeon. At Baroda I had, moreover, one beal, or, in common language, a thief or robber. This interesting gentleman is paid ten rupees a month, and his duty is to engage that none of his caste shall plunder your tent. He is armed with a sword and shield, but that is a farce, because your property is sacred if he snored all night, or was even absent. If you refuse to pay this *black mail* you will assuredly be robbed. The *mewn* and *tuton* has never been a consideration with this class of men, whose profession is to plunder. They are polished in their manners, and are intelligent, and if you fall among them will treat you with hospitality. I slept a whole night in one of their villages without knowing it. I had nothing but a guide and my horse, for I had sent my baggage and servants forward to the next halt. I was in an open *durtun solee*, or shed for travellers. In the morning they brought me milk and fruit, fed my horse, made their salaam, and told me they were *beatel*. I could scarcely obtain a glass of water in England without paying for it; blush, ye civilised men, the beals refused whatever I offered them. There is no accounting for the vagaries of the human mind; these gentlemen robbers will sometimes commit the most atrocious crimes with perfect indifference. They would not kill a cow for the world, but they will stab you to the heart without remorse.—*Letter from India.*

In Moscow, in 1828, (says the author of an article in the New Monthly Magazine,) I visited the great prison. It is a large and circular building, enclosing a space sufficient for the exercise of the prisoners, and has a bath, to which, on every Thursday and Monday, a certain number of the prisoners are allowed to resort. The interior arrangement was not what I had anticipated, for whoever has visited the public establishments in Russia, will readily admit that more regularity and more cleanliness exist, than in any other country in the world; but than in this prison I never remember to have seen more filth, or to have perceived worse perfumes in my life. The interior of each ward has two long planks, one on each side of the room, and running the whole length of it, on which the prisoners sleep, enveloped in a sheep skin, and huddled close together. I remember being astonished at the numbers enclosed in one ward, where no distinction was made between the felon and the culprit for minor offences. It was in the largest and best filled ward, that while we were asking the cause of detention of some young vagabonds, a man past eighty years of age prostrated himself before the governor and kissed the hem of *his shube*. His hair was white as snow, his eyes dimmed nearly to blindness, which, assisted by the palsy, marked him as rapidly approaching his end. "Surely," said I, "this man can hardly be worth confining, for death will soon rid the empire of the hoary sinner! pray, what may be the crime for which he is detained?" "This man," said the governor, (with particular emphasis,) "this man has *lost his passport!*" I had often heard that no greater reproach could be used by one man to another than to say, "You are a fellow without a passport!" But little did I think that the want of one subjected a man to a long confinement with half the felons in the country. The poor man had been confined two months, and had every prospect of remaining two months more; he being old and useless his master made no inquiries concerning his absence, and in all probability the poor old unfortunate man will die in the prison. We were led from ward to ward, until ascending a flight of stairs, we came to some small narrow rooms, destined for the prisoners kept in solitary confinement. On opening one door, a tall thin figure, with a long white beard, rose with some difficulty from his resting place. He had been in solitary confinement more than six months, he had never been brought to trial; and the governor himself said, "It is probable this man may not be tried for a year; he is suspected of coining, but I do not think there is sufficient evidence to convict him." The governor asked the poor fellow if he had any complaint to make, which was answered by a shake of the head, in the negative.

POMPEII.—A new house has been discovered, adjoining to that known by the name of Castor and Pollux. It has the usual Tuscan atrium, surrounded with several little chambers, in which the following articles were found: fourteen large and small silver spoons; of bronze, the bust of a man, and another rather handsome one of a young Tiberius, which served as an ornament to a box of the same metal; vases of various forms; shells; a beautful tripod; a large and uncommon steelyard, with the weight in the figure of a Mercury: elegant candelabra; two little boxes, containing pills and surgical or chemical preparations; a ring, with the word "Ave" engraved upon it. Of marble, a singular statue, which seems to represent Hercules with a dog reposing in his arms; vials of glass, and vases of terra-cotto. Then follows the gynœceum: a peristyle surrounds it in the inside.—The exedra, or drawing-room, lies opposite the entrance—two niches must have contained the images of the ancestors of the family; above, Bacchanalian dances of extraordinary beauty are painted, and two pictures of very great merit adorn the sides of the apartment. The one represents Dejanira, looking affectionately at Alcides, to whom she presents a pretty child: the hero, resting on his club, looks proudly at the centaur Eurytion, who is kneeling, and seems to implore mercy and forgiveness.—(Hyginus, fable 31.) The other represents Meleager with the boar, which lies dead at his feet; and Atalanta by his side: Althæa and Leucippus, at some distance, cannot conceal their envy. At the back of the exedra is a little garden, in the middle of which is an elegant marble table and a little statue of Apollo, from whose plectrum a fountain flowed. The apartment for the tr clinium and the dancers is open towards the garden; a mosaic, the most considerable that has hitherto been found in Pompeii, adorns the floor; Cupids hold a lion, bound with garlands of flowers, in the midst of Bacchanals; there is also a temple, and an image pouring out juice out of a vase! All this may allude to the scene in the great Bacchanalian drama, in which wine and love triumphed over rudeness and strength.

About sixteen years ago, Mr. Thomas Wilson, in Langholm, who is now a man of three score and twelve, felt a dimness of vision creeping over him, and in a short time became, as it is called, stone blind. To a person who had always led an active life, the affliction was heavy—the privation most severe; but still he was cheerful and resigned, and though he seldom moved far from the fire-side, his general health had suffered but little, when the sense of seeing was restored in a manner which is truly wonderful if not miraculous. On Thursday, the 28th ult.; he was seized with a violent pain in his head and temples, accompanied with a copious discharge from his eyes; but at the end of two days the pain and running both ceased, and then the film was gradually removed that had so long shut out the external world. While seated in his dwelling, on Saturday, the 28th of Nov. he, to his utter astonishment, perceived the cheerful light of day, and, in a few moments, distinctly observed "a tall, dark man" passing the window. This individual was his own son, who, during the long and dreary blank, in his father's existence, had been transformed from "a white-headed callant" to a brawny and "black-arvised man." The feelings of the parties were pleasurable in the extreme; the father knew his son by his voice, and perused and re-perused his features with an anxiety which baggars all description. His wife next engaged his attention, and then every member of the family, from a daughter-in-law, whose appearance he had fancied rather than known, to her healthy offspring that ran ramping about, fit emblems of their father when he had seen him before. For some days the old man was actually half dis-

rious with joy, and even yet his wife complains that it is totally impossible to keep him in the house. His great delight is to wander about the streets and lanes of Langholm, reading the signs, and threading his way without the aid of either spectacles or a guide. At other times he explores the fairy nooks of the Esses and the Esk, laying his palms and eye-lids in streams which he never expected to behold again, and whose murmurs are as the sweetest melody to his ear. The lapse of sixteen years produces "divers strange mutations," even in a quiet country village, and many early friends and neighbours have gone down to the grave since Thomas Wilson became unable to distinguish day from night, or even one season from another, excepting as they were intimated to him by different degrees of heat and cold. Still he meets with a few old acquaintances, and with these he takes every opportunity of comparing notes, and talking over "the days of lang syne." But, amidst all his enjoyments, a feeling of melancholy occasionally steals over him, and he finds it difficult to subdue the conviction that his latter end is near at hand, seeing that Providence has worked out for him so merciful a deliverance. Still he is abundantly thankful and resigned, and so long as memory holds her seat, will rejoice in the restoration of that faculty, which, next to reason, is the most precious gift which Heaven in its wisdom vouchsafes to man. A case so remarkable, and which we have learnt from the most undoubted authority, should not be overlooked by the faculty; and our own opinion is, that if medical treatment had been resorted to at first, the dreary blank of the old man's existence might have been greatly shortened, if not averted altogether.—*Dumfries Courier.*

The following *bit of wonderful*, says the Exeter Flying Post, has been transmitted to us by a correspondent at Dartmouth. It certainly beats Jonathan hollow. However, we will give our readers the benefit of it in the writer's own words, adding the celebrated Major Longbow's expression—"'Pon my life 'tis true—what d'ye lay 'tis a lie?—d'ye doubt me!!"—"Considerable consternation has been excited in the town of Dartmouth by the appearance of an immense floating body off the mouth of the harbor, bearing every appearance of animation, as it varies its position and direction, sometimes being almost close to the entrance of the river, and at others between the same and Startpoint. No judgment can yet be formed as to its extreme length and size; but the general conjecture is, that it must be either the immense Sea Serpent seen two years ago in the bay of Honduras, or one of the Kraken species, described by Pontoppidon, in his Natural History of Norway.—Three parts of this *monstrum horrendum* has been visible at one time of a greenish black, covered with scales and sea weeds: the middle portion (apparently the largest) would cover several acres! and what we conjecture to be the head is sometimes elevated several feet above the surface of the water, with immense spouts like the whale! The whole of the town and neighbourhood are on the watch to catch a glance of this immense Leviathan of the deep when it rises, which is commonly at noon, and has hitherto disappeared about one P. M. The hills and the neighbourhood of the Castle are daily crowded with spectators from all parts of the country; and such has been the influx of strangers to our ancient borough, that the inns have not been able to accommodate them, and there are scarcely any lodgings to be had. The town has been for some time in a very dull state, but this circumstance (exciting so much curiosity) has already been of considerable benefit to the inhabitants in general; and, should our nautical friend by chance take up his quarters here, we may expect that our season will be the gayest ever known, and that we shall drain all the adjacent places of fashionable winter resort."

Since we last noticed the application of heated air to blast furnaces, experiments with it have been steadily persevered in at the Clyde Iron Works, and the result is highly satisfactory. It is completely ascertained by these experiments, that iron is smelted by heated air with three-fourths of the quantity of coals required when cold air—that is air not artificially heated—is employed for that purpose—while the produce of the furnace in iron is, at the same time, greatly increased. All the furnaces at the Clyde Iron Works, are now blown with it. At these works, the air, before it is thrown into the blast furnace, is heated to 220 deg. Fahrenheit, in cast-iron vessels placed on furnaces, similar to those of steam-engine boilers. It is expected that a higher temperature than 220 deg. will be productive of a proportionally increased effect. But this is still the subject of experiment. It is calculated that this improvement will accomplish a saving in the cost of the iron smelt in Great Britain to at least 200,000*l.* a-year. The fact that heated air is better adapted than cold air, to promote combustion, is now incontestibly established by experiment. No argument to the contrary is afforded by what is also the fact, that fire burns better in cold than in warm weather. The fire burns better in the former than in the latter case, not because the air is cold, but because it is dry. Let cold air be artificially heated, and its superiority in promoting combustion over air naturally of the same temperature, but not artificially heated, will be apparent. It has been attempted to account for this fact in various ways. The most simple theory seems to be, that air is not fitted to promote combustion till it reach a high temperature, and that a quantity of fuel is expended in raising it to this temperature before it can be of any use in promoting combustion. The question, therefore, so far as concerns the saving of fuel, in the smelting of iron, resolves itself into this—whether it is most economical, in respect of fuel, to heat the air in the smelting furnace, where it comes in contact with the coke, and carries it off in the form of carbonic acid gas, or to heat it previously in a separate furnace. The experiments at the Clyde Iron Works show that it is heated in the separate furnace with one-eleventh part of the fuel that is required to heat it in the smelting furnace, when allowed to come in contact with the coke. One reason why that should be the case is very obvious. In the smelting furnace the air is heated with coke, in the separate furnace, with coals. These observations do not apply to the mode of heating the air in a close vessel, by means of the smelting furnace itself, before it is allowed to come in contact with the coke. The experiments with respect to this mode of heating it are still in progress.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A Scene in the British Channel.—As we left the land to larboard, we were gratified by the sight of two fine Indiamen, homeward-bound, that shot athwart our bows within hail. Their sails, to the sky-scrapers and moon-rakers, were all set, and, while we rolled from side to side with every wave, they glided smoothly along, as if impelled by some invisible hand. Their decks were covered with troops and sailors, every cabin window was filled with passengers, and in the chains stood numerous servants, who came out to gaze at us. At such a spectacle as this, the work of human hands, proudly conveying hundreds of human beings across the broad ocean, human frailty might be forgiven for the flush of pride which glowed in our cheeks as we watched the majestic movements of these mighty machines; but how soon is man brought to his proper level!—at sea especially, where we feel that one billow, raised with a single gust of wind, may sink us into the mass of waters; and when we lay our heads on our pillows, with the waves rushing round us, and think that there is only a plank between us and eternity, we cannot but acknowledge how necessary is Divine aid. Nothing gives us so correct an idea of the vastness of creation, of the laws which keep all things in their proper places, as the contemplation of the broad expanse of waters; and nothing humbles a man more towards his God, than to feel, turn which way he will, there is no human assistance to be found.—*Mrs. Bewdich, in the Friendship's Offering.*

From the New York Constellation.

FIREMEN.

There is one body of men, who, though they are not celebrated in history or song, though they are not adorned with the civic wreath or the victor's crown, are more deserving of gratitude and praise than many who are rewarded with those marks of distinction—we mean the firemen of our cities. For if to save life and property be more worthy than to destroy them, then is the fireman more worthy than the warrior; and if to expose health and life for the good of others, without fee or reward, be more noble than to serve the state for the emoluments of office, then is the fireman more worthy than the mere possessor of civil authority. If to benefit one's fellow creatures, without the expectation of statues, or fame, or eulogy, be more excellent than to be actuated by the hope of those things, then is the unnoticed fireman, who promptly and faithfully discharges his duty, more worthy than the sons of ambition, who, keeping fame and honour in their eye, struggle but to reach them—inasmuch as unobtrusive and disinterested efforts for the public weal are more deserving of admiration, than those whose leading motive is fame and distinction.

In the faithful discharge of the duties of a fireman, several most active virtues come in regular practice—among which may be reckoned disinterested zeal, promptness, courage, fortitude, perseverance and the like. These virtues are not laid upon the shelf, like a thing which is kept merely for show, and which may occasionally be descanted upon in fair and rounded periods; no, they are kept bright with use, and are ever ready for exercise at the call of the afflicted.

In disinterestedness, who exceeds a fireman? who undergoes a twentieth part of the labor and fatigue, (to say nothing of the exposure of life and health,) for the same pecuniary reward? There are, to be sure, some small privileges attached to the situation, as, for instance, in this state, the exemption from militia duty and serving on juries. But what are these compared with the services for which they are given in exchange? Firemen are liable to be called from their business at any moment of the day; and probably are called out, on an average, in this city, as often at least as every other day in the year. Add to this, that fires do not always happen when it is most convenient to attend to them, when the weather is finest, or when one is in the best health and spirits. 'Fire,' says the old proverb, 'is a good servant, but a hard master;' and firemen find it not only a 'hard' master, but a very capricious one—breaking out, as likely as any time, when they are in the midst of their friends, at a comfortable dinner; sipping their tea with a fair lady; inhaling and exhaling the smoke of a fragrant Havana; late in the evening, when their slippers are on, and the feet ready toasted for the bed; or, what is more likely still, when they are actually in bed, and not at all dreaming of fires, failures, or shocking accidents. From such, and various other comforts, are they torn at a moment's warning.—They cannot say of any given day, hour, or period of time, *this shall be ours.* They are not their own men; but have bound themselves to the wants and calls of suffering humanity. And hence alacrity and zeal are among the necessary and constantly practised virtues of firemen.

To be prompt in sallying forth at the cry of fire, to be the first at the scene of suffering, to be ever most forward in exposing one's self to danger and fatigue—these are virtues which are emulously exercised by our companies of firemen. Little do they regard the inclemencies of weather, the heat, smoke, falling brands, and drenching streams of water. Their sufferings on a keen winter's day are frequently intense, and many a time has the fireman's coat been stiffened with ice, so that when first taken off it will stand with its own rigidity. But when the weather is most favorable, these drenches are by no means desirable, whether present comfort or future health be regarded.

The fatigue of a fireman's duty must be very great. The distance which an engine must frequently be drawn, the rapidity with which it must be hurried on, and the active and unremitting efforts which must be employed at the fire, all render it a very laborious task. Strength, activity, perseverance and skill are required; and it is no dandy's pastime to exercise the fireman's office. If any Broadway exquisite think otherwise let him be harnessed in, and try it for one year—we mean, always, if such an animal would be accepted in a band of worthy spirits.

Yet with all the *loss of time*, the privation of comforts, the labor and fatigue, the exposure to sufferings, and the want of compensation—the alacrity, zeal and cheerfulness of firemen, in the discharge of their duty is remarkable. There is a sort of emulation in promptness, a strife in activity, and a glory in suffering. A sluggish or irresolute fireman would be out of his element.

Such being the active virtues of firemen, and such their labors and privations in the cause of humanity, what body of men is there to be found more deserving of admiration and praise? They do good, and ask no reward, they labor, and money is not their object; they suffer and take a commendable pride in enduring much in the service of their fellow-citizens. And yet, perhaps, we should not say, they expect no reward—for doing good has a tendency to reward itself, and the very consciousness of deserving well, is better than money at interest, at the rate of forty per cent.

The following is from a graphic and well told sketch, entitled *Revolutionary Recollections:*—

Major W. H., an officer who was distinguished for his bravery and gallant spirit, had under his command about three hundred "green mountain boys"—a most significant appellation in those days—all of whom were sharp shooters, accustomed to the field, and strangers to fear. This corps was posted on an advantageous piece of ground, partly concealed by bushes. The enemy were duly apprised of their position, and it was deemed important to dislodge them.—Accordingly a formidable detachment, estimated at about five hundred strong, was ordered to march against them. They advanced upon a charge, thinking to decide the contest without much loss and with little difficulty. The Americans, undismayed, were prepared to receive them. Major H. gave peremptory orders to his troops to reserve their fire until the word of command; the enemy, therefore, rushed on without interruption until they had approached within a few rods of this Spartan band, when, pursuant to order, so deadly a fire was poured into their ranks, that those who escaped retreated in dismay and confusion. The surviving officers, and they were few in number, soon rallied their forces, and brought them a second time to the charge, advancing to the line of their comrades who had fallen, when they received a second fire not less destructive than the first. The enemy were completely panic struck, and fell back in wild disorder. The few remaining officers, however, who behaved with dauntless bravery, and probably thirsting for vengeance, rallied their troops once more, although but few were left, and brought them a third time to the charge. The issue of this attempt was not less fatal than the others; for, after receiving the third fire, the survivors fled in terror and despair, and soon surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Their astonishment was past utterance, when they found that out of the whole force with whom they had been associated, no more than *thirty-six* remained! The others lay stretched upon the field in mute silence.

Immediately after the issue of the engagement, my informant repaired to that part of the field which had been attended with such fatal consequences to the enemy. He was horror struck on witnessing the scene that presented itself to his view. And his declaration to the writer of this article was, "I never beheld so awful a spectacle as here greeted my eyes. *It was a wisarow of dead men from one end of the line to the other!*"

Evening Post.

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"O PUDOR O PIETAS!"

The Virginia Convention is adjourned, having, after a tedious and protracted session, finally agreed upon a form of government, in which they have inconsistently preserved the original declaration in the preamble of the former constitution. This declaration makes great pretences to *liberty* and equal *rights*, and is ludicrously contrasted in a southern newspaper, with an advertisement to the following effect:—

"Cash for Negroes.—We wish to purchase one hundred likely Negroes, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands; also mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give higher prices for Slaves, than any purchaser who is now, or may be hereafter, in the Market, &c." A government, whatever may be its pretences to liberty, which tolerates such an insult as this to the feelings of genuine Republicanism, must be rotten at the core. I would as soon be under the dominion of a king, as to rank myself with these negro drivers, any thing in their constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. John Randolph and Mr. Leigh, and every other negro driver, who have so warmly advocated the liberty of Virginia, are rank aristocrats. Their ideas of liberty are concentrated within the limits of their own shadows—the liberty of growing rich and revelling upon the groans, the sighs, and the tears of their Slaves, and who, with the unrelenting cruelty of Demons,

"Owe all their pleasure to another's pains."

PLINY.

COMMUNICATION.

It becomes our very painful duty to communicate to his friends and the public, the death of JACOB MADEIRA, Esq. son of John Madeira, of Chambersburg, who died at Cincinnati, on the 30th of December last in the 35th year of his age. He was seized with a fever which confined him to bed about two weeks, and caused, about three days before his death, an inflammation of the brain and consequent delirium.

Mr. Madeira was born in Chambersburg, where he spent his youthful days and some years of his earlier manhood. After some time spent in mercantile pursuits, which the general pressure which followed the war rendered unfortunate, he turned his views upon the bar, and read law in his native place, with his characteristic assiduity. Shortly after his admission to the bar, in the year 1824, he settled in Cincinnati, in the active and successful prosecution of his profession.

His late reminds us strongly of the uncertain tenure of human life. But yesterday he was in the full vigour of life and youth; with a healthful constitution, fortified by the most regular and virtuous habits; to-day he is consigned to the silent tomb. The anxious attention of his friends, and the aid of medical skill afforded no respite from the ravages of disease, and he sunk into the grave in the day-spring of life.

He has been suddenly cut off from a useful and honorable career, which his talents for business, his virtuous principles, his assiduous attention, and honorable character, bid fair to make successful and profitable to himself and beneficial to those who relied upon him.—Mr. Madeira has left a wife and three children to lament the loss and suffer the deprivation of an affectionate husband and protector. May we all deserve, when we leave this poor and fleeting world, a character so pure and free from reproach, to console the sorrows of our friends, as that of the subject of this tribute to his memory.—May his untimely fate warn us all that the strictest habits of sobriety and the sleutest constitution, is no protection from death; and that, perhaps, one or all of us may as suddenly be required to cast our eyes upon the God of mercies for his aid, and realise the awful responsibilities of futurity.

On Monday evening, as several persons were standing in and about the Pit bar of the Chesnut street theatre, one of them drew a pistol, which another, in sport, took from his hand, and accidentally, we presume, discharged it. A ball passed through the port of the bar, fortunately touching no one. The late frequent outrages in our streets have induced many, we are told, to go armed at night. The punishment of a ruffian, on the spot, would operate more strongly *in terrorem* than the indictment and conviction of a hundred; but pistols are awkward play things in a theatre.—*Chronicle.*

One day last week, a gentleman who resides a short distance west of the Schuylkill, coming into the city on business, was accosted in Market street, between the Bridge and Broad street, by a man who begged him to buy a chain which he produced, alleging that he was miserably poor himself and had a poor mother to support. The price he asked was fifteen dollars. This, the gentleman observed, was too little if the chain was gold, and too much for a gilt one. However, said he, I'll give you what I can afford, and you may keep your chain. He took out his purse, and while looking out his change, happened to take out a five dollar note, which he held between two of his fingers. The fellow snatched this and made his escape.

A day or two after, the same gentleman, again coming down Market street, saw the same rogue near the place where he had previously met him, and mentioned the circumstance to a friend who was with him. The fellow stopped them, and offered his chain, with the old story. The gentleman's companion collared him, but was instantly knocked down. Two or three men ran up, and, on hearing the facts, laid hands on the rogue, who shook them off with ease, and dealt his blows so stoutly that they contented themselves with surrounding him, ready to give chase if he should run. A countryman, encouraged by the offer of a dollar, at last seized him, but received a knock that laid him sprawling. Nothing deunted, he went to it again, seized his man round the body, and, with the assistance of the bystanders, succeeded in securing him.

The captive was taken before a magistrate, who recognised him as an old hand, and bound him over.—*ib.*

Our city seems to be more than ever infested by thieves and cheats. A few days ago, a fashionably dressed young man, attended by a footman, called on a respectable hatter in Market street, chose a hat for himself and another, the price of both amounting to thirteen dollars and a half, and gave the address of a gentleman whose family, though not his person, was well known to the hatter. He promised to send fifteen dollars, in bank notes, the same day, and suggested that some trouble might be saved by giving him the change—a dollar and a half—at once. This was done without hesitation, and the purchasers went off. As soon as the bill was sent to the gentleman, whose name had been used, it appeared that he knew nothing about the matter, the whole transaction being a trick. The rogues, we believe, have not been discovered.

Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul at New York, has invented a rail and wheel, to obviate the necessity of rail-ways on a level, which, according to the Evening Post, has received the approbation of scientific men. He means to take no patent; and models may be had by all who apply to him.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 74 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 31 of which were of adults and 43 children—17 under one year of age—6 of these were occasioned by the Small-pox—10 from the Alms House and 13 people of colour are included.

Last Saturday evening, near the Hospital, a young gentleman was assailed by several black fellows, who knocked him down with bludgeons and fled. He was taken into the Hospital, and kept there all night, being very severely injured in the head.

We understand that the Governor has several times expressed his determination not to make the appointments for this County, generally, before the end of next month.

Doctors Helfenstein and Cline have been reappointed Vaccine physicians for the Kensington district of the Northern Liberties.

A house in Callowhill street, was entered early on Tuesday evening, and robbed of a variety of valuable articles, whilst three females were sitting in the adjoining parlor, and supposed the robber to be a visitor whom they were expecting.

On the same night, a young lady in the northern part of the city was awakened from sleep by a fellow in her chamber, whom she courageously seized; but before her cries of alarm were heard the villain escaped out of the window. There was a large quantity of plate in the house.

By a census taken by order of the Government of the State of Alabama, it appears that the number of the Creek Indians within the limits of the State of Alabama exceeds twenty thousand. They have, and hold among them, five hundred and thirty-five slaves of African blood.

Caution to Parents.—The youngest daughter of Hugh M. Ingram, Esq. of Richmond county, N. C. was burnt to death on the 14th inst; while playing round the fire, her clothes caught, and she lived only till next morning.

A letter from Valparaiso, dated 10th of October, received via Rio Janeiro, says:—"On the 26th ult. we were visited by a severe Earthquake, that injured this town very much. The shocks have continued ever since, but are lighter, and are, I hope, nearly over."

The Ohio river at Wheeling, last Saturday, was ten feet above low water mark.

A Gas Company is about to be established in Cincinnati, Ohio.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1829, there were in Boston 58 fires—estimated loss of property by the same, $129,550. There were besides, 53 alarms, occasioned by chimnies and mischievous persons, and 8 fires in the neighboring towns, at which the engines were present, and 3 which were at too great a distance for the engines to reach—making 132 turn-outs.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser says, there were 24 steam-boats built in that city last year, whose joint tonnage amounts to nearly 3000 tons. We do not believe there is any other city in the Union that has built an equal quantity in the same period of time.

In a late judicial investigation, in London, the Master of the Rolls observed that he knew an old lady, who died about three years ago, and who gave out to the world that she was worth nothing, but left two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling behind her.

The Mobile Compiler mentions, that an animal of the cat kind, of an uncommon size, was lately killed by a negro man in the northern suburbs of the city. His body, from the nose to the insertion of his tail, was about 4 1-2 feet in length, and his tail about two feet, the color of his robe was a pale brown.

A treaty has been made with the remnant of the Delaware Indians, by which the latter cede to the United States a tract of land three miles square, adjoining the Wyandot reservation on the Sandusky, for the sum of three thousand dollars. The treaty is signed with the usual forms. We notice, among the Indian signatures, the highly fascinating name of "Solomon Johnycake."

On Friday evening, one of the Deputy keepers of the Maryland Penitentiary, standing at the front gate, was approached by two men, one of whom fired a pistol at him—the ball passed through his hat, less than an inch above his head. A reward of two hundred and fifty dollars is offered for each of the villains.

Cowell played Paul Pry, at New Orleans, on the 5th instant, and Master Sam was to appear in Crack, on the 7th. Miss Kelly's arrival and engagement are also announced.

Of the 417 patents used during the year 1829, North Carolina has three, all for improvements in the art of washing for gold.

It is at last ascertained who is Governor of Maine. The whole number of votes was 46,551; necessary to a choice, 23,276. Jonathan G. Huntoon received 23,315—majority 39. The organization of the Legislature is not yet completed, and the Portland Courier says, "meet and adjourn, meet and adjourn, seems to be the regular order of the day."

The amount of receipts on account of sales of public lands in the state of Indiana, for the year past, was $175,000; and there is every prospect that a similar sum will be derived from the same source for several years to come.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives have voted 39 to 20, to abolish regimental trainings.

It appears from the documents submitted to the United States House of Representatives, in the case of the contested election between Messrs. Lea and Arnold, of Tennessee, that in one of the precincts of that election district the officers made use of quite a new kind of ballot box. In Powell's Valley, the tickets were received in a gourd; stopped with a wooden plug, and a handkerchief drawn over it.

The editor of the Cherokee Phœnix states, that he has the signatures of 1000 Indians to a memorial about to be presented to Congress, deprecating a removal to the western wilderness.

We are informed that a merchant of Harrisburg intends to make an application to the Legislature, similar to that of the Harrisburg Bank, and more likely, in the opinion of the well informed, to be favourably received. In the memorial which he has prepared, he offers to lend the State $1,500,000, and to give $50,000 to the Borough, for the exclusive privilege of store-keeping, in Dauphin county, for fifty years.

A two or three young ruffians were lately abusing a kitten, in one of the streets of Liverpool, a large dog, belonging to a coach office, picked the little animal out of the mud, carried it home with him, laid it before the fire, cleaned it as well as he could, and afterwards continued to feed and protect it. The next day one of the same boys was detected picking a pocket.

The trial Judge Haskell, of Tennessee, on certain articles of impeachment, has been postponed to the second week in the next session of the Legislature.

The Supervisors of Kings county, N. Y. have purchased a tract of about seventy acres of land, intended for the support and residence of all the poor of the county. It is situated a little distance from the road between Flatbush and Bedford, and about four miles from Brooklyn ferry.

Since 1829, the tonnage of Salem, Mass. has been reduced by the breaking up, sale or loss of eleven ships, one barque, thirty-two brigs, and ten schooners, an unusually large number.

A lady in Montreal was lately most shockingly burnt, owing to the bed-clothes having taken fire. She had been reading in bed, with a candle by her side, and fell asleep without extinguishing it. No hopes are entertained of her recovery. A little girl, not two years old, who was in bed with her, crept out, as the fire approached her, and escaped uninjured.

The second Methodist Episcopal congregation in Albany, of which the Rev. Mr. Matthias is pastor, have purchased the "Albany Circus," which is to be fitted up for divine service immediately.

The number of Common Schools in New York, open on an average for eight months in the year, is 8292, with 480,041 scholars. The revenue of the school fund for the coming year is estimated at $209,981.

The Baltimoreans have made a most fortunate discovery—that the water of Gwinn's Falls is at such an elevation above tide, as to admit of being brought into the city by a Canal only three miles in extent. The supply of water from the stream is computed to be ten millions of gallons in twenty-four hours.

Mr. John M. Davis, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, advertises for sale, in Pittsburg, on Monday the first of February next, one hundred and eighty tracts of land, situate in Jefferson and M'Kean counties, as the property of Benjamin B. Cooper. One hundred and forty-five of the tracts are said to contain nine hundred acres each, and sixteen others 1043 acres each.

The Barnstable, Mass. Journal, gives a statement of the number of vessels which passed through the Vineyard Sound, within view of the Sound Light Boat in each month of the year 1829, amounting in all to 11,203. It is supposed that an eighth part of that number may have passed the north channel, and in dark nights, which, if added, will make the whole number of vessels passing the Sound, 12,603.

A man in Monongalia county, Va. in digging a well, penetrated a layer of bituminous coal, at the depth of 34 feet, and about five feet lower, came to another stratum of coal. Between these strata he found a piece of wood perfectly sound, except its being a little charred. It is inferred from this, that wood buried in the earth is the origin of coal beds.

A Green Horn.—H. F. Fellows has issued proposals for publishing a newspaper at Woodstock, to be entitled the *Horn* of the Green Mountains. He promises to be a friend to virtue, and blow his *horn* at folly.

We find, in the Buffalo Journal of Wednesday last, the following Postscript:—Died, this morning, at his residence in the Indian village near this place, the noted Seneca Chief, Sa-go-yu-wha-hah, (Keeper Awake) so long known to the whites by the appellation of Red Jacket, aged 80 years.

Much of the land in the Ohio and Mississippi valley is "made land," to the depth of 40 feet or more. A man in Warren county, Ohio, found a pine tree 15 inches in diameter, in a perfectly sound state, forty feet below the surface. It was on high table land, 20 miles from the Ohio river.

Applications for various incorporations are pressing upon the attention of the New Jersey Legislature; one bank bill has passed the House, and another seems to be fairly on its way.

A white woman in Alexandria, D. C. on Friday last, fell into the fire whilst the family were absent, and was burned to death!

A statement of the affairs of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Railway has been presented to the Legislature of New Jersey, by which it appears that their notes in circulation amount to $17,243, and capital stock paid in, $30,000; specie on hand, 1,902; deposits, $6,597.

The Comptroller of New York, in his report to the Legislature, recommends the imposition of a State Tax one mill in the dollar on the valuation of real and personal estate.

The driver of one of the accommodation stages between Baltimore and Washington, was assaulted on Monday morning by highwaymen, who fired three pistols at him. A bullet from one of the pistols passed through his thigh, but he did not check his horses.

An experiment was made on the rail road near Baltimore on Saturday morning, of propelling the car by means of a sail. The wind being fresh it was driven along at the rate of twenty miles an hour. A number of members of Congress have signified their intention of visiting Baltimore, in order to examine the railroad, which is now the lion of that city.

More than one hundred physicians and medical students in this county, says the Little Falls Peoples' Friend, have publicly renounced the use of ardent spirits, except when they may be necessary as a medicine. The noble stand taken by our young men deserves the highest praise, and will prove a lasting blessing to the country.

A correspondent of the Southern Religious Telegraph proposes to establish a Society for the suppression of Scandal in all its branches. All persons on entering are to give up all their old enmities and prejudices; to use no double dealing or equivocation, and to consider the names and characters of their fellow creatures as sacred. Each member is to repeat twelve times a day the following sentence:—'Judge not, that ye be not judged.'

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 113 persons during the past week, viz: 32 men, 34 women, 29 boys, and 18 girls—12 of whom died of scarlet fever.

At Gardiner, Me. on the 19th inst. the thermometer was at 18 below 0.

There were inspected in the city of New York, in 1829, of all sorts, about 80,000 casks of domestic spirits. In 1828, about 111,000.—Showing a decrease of about 31,000 casks.

The population of Washington City is estimated at 19,319. There were erected 148 dwellings in 1829. The total number of dwellings is 3050.

A village meeting is proposed at Galena, Illinois, "to enter into resolutions for the destruction of rats." This is commendable—nothing like an expression of public opinion upon town affairs.

A letter from Boston states, that a case of suicide occurred there on Saturday, the 16th inst., another on Sunday, and a third on Tuesday—all married men. One of them by hanging, one by drowning, one by taking poison.

The Rhode Island grants of lotteries have all expired. The legislature has an option of making new engagements or not. Petitions for lotteries are before it, from the Franklin Society, to promote Science—from the historical Society—from the Second Baptist Society in Coventry—from the gentlemen who made the Map of the State.

The three men who attacked the Washington stage on Monday have been taken and committed at Baltimore. Their names are Abraham Poteet, George Wilson, and John Riddle. All three have before been in the Penitentiary, from which Poteet escaped in June last. Wilson is said to be the man who shot at the deputy keeper on Saturday night.

A coach having ample seats for thirty-two passengers, has commenced running between New York and Jersey city.

There is no such person in the United States army, as Col. Darius Hobson, represented as lately married to Jumping Rabbit, a Chickasaw belle.

Seventeen culprits were liberated from prison in R. Island last week. Eight of them were banished from the State, not being citizens.—That part of the sentence upon Briton Bartlett, (for setting fire to a factory,) which directed him to be set in the pillory, and cropped, and branded, was remitted.

Lieutenant Freelon, of the navy, suspended by a court martial on charges preferred by Commodore Creighton, has been restored to duty, the President having disapproved the proceedings of the court martial in the case.

The debt of the city of New York amounted on the 1st inst. to $888,859.

Four new papers have been recently commenced in Upper Canada.

In Tom and Jerry, as performed at the Boston Theatre, Dr. Logic (Finn) told Jerry Green (Hyatt) the horse he had just bought at Tattersall's, was like the Behemoth, *all jaw*. Jemmy retorted, 'then he is unlike you.' 'Because you are *all jaw*.'

A Charleston paper says:—The Bank of Augusta, and the Merchants and Planters' Bank of Augusta appeared to be actively engaged in the unprofitable contest of seeing which can do the most harm. Frequent runs are altered made, and the draymen of that city, it is thought are likely to be the principal gainers by the frequent removals of specie.

A late Miner's Journal states, that the experiment of burning bricks with Anthracite coal has been recently tried in that borough with success.

A memorial was presented to Congress on Monday last from the New York association of Friends, praying the interposition of that body in favor of the Cherokee Indians.

It is estimated that three million pounds of Cotton Seed may be obtained in South Carolina for the purpose of Manufacturing Oil.

The deaths in Baltimore last week were—males 20—females 17—total 37, of which number 13 were coloured females.

The Post

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 183

Views No. 5, of Philadelphia, are just published by G. C. Childs—consisting of the Eastern Penitentiary, First Congregational Unitarian church, Schuylkill canal at Manayunk, Girard's Bank—all executed in superior style, and accompanied with appropriate descriptions.

RAIL-WAYS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road for much amusement to the Baltimoreans, fifty of whom, in a chaise, with a single are carried along at the rate of fifteen miles hour!

The improvements making in England rail-ways and machinery, are almost incredible. locomotives ascend steep hills drawing times their own weight. They talk of trav thirty miles an hour on a common road *think* one hundred miles quite practicable rail-way. Some very important calcu have been made, and some affirm that one dred millions of pounds sterling a year saved to the nation by the disuse of horse drivers. The quantity of land required support of the horses used in transporting mails through the kingdom, would maintain teen millions of persons.

An English writer admits the possibility a carriage may be propelled one hundred an hour, but says, on the occurrence of a dent, by which it should suddenly be every person in it must be dashed to pi He says sixty-six miles an hour is at the rate of heavy bodies falling one hundred and, upon this calculation, asks his readers they would like to be put into a box, coach, &c.) and dropped from a window fifth or sixth flat of a house. The idea is ling to flesh and blood.

Brattleborough Rail-Road.—The tion Committee appointed to procure a &c. of a route from Boston to Brattleb have reported the distance one hundred fourteen miles, and the expenses estim 900,000 dollars. They are of opinion fair interest would be obtained on the invested.

The stock price of rail-roads in En rapidly advancing. The Manchester a pool rail-road is at 58 guineas premium paid!

It is conjectured that, in twenty many hundred miles of canals made making in the United States, at an e 30,000,000 of dollars, will be all fi drained to make foundations for rail-r

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EXTENSION OF MANUFACTU

The manufacturing enterprise of th States is progressing. The Newbury siery Manufactory supplies its neigh with excellent cotton stockings, super imported. Cotton bagging is also ma ed in great plenty in the vicinity of P

The manufactory of Tacks is carri tensively at Abington, Mass. about tw from Boston, by patent machines, out the best ever made. Great quan used in Boston, and still greater ex other places.

The article of Penknives, heretofo exclusively imported, has recently be taken in Worcester, Mass. on an extan The knives are equal in workmanship lity to those made in England.

Buttons are made in abundance borough, Mass. Upwards of forty trad in Philadelphia are supplied by this ry. Most of the labour is performed nery, and females generally employe

In Vermont, Mathematical instru made in superior style. Gunter's sca &c. in every variety, are stamped by invented by Samuel Hodge. The ma mats of no variation, and is correct.

Paul Beck's Shot factory, on the b Schuylkill, can furnish shot sufficie consumption of the United States. S are erected on the Atlantic coast si riff, and several in the Mississippi. is a mere drug, and does not admit tion.

Hats and Bonnets of Straw.—A be ployment for females, has widely throughout New England, and prom The annual consumption of this arti mated at more than a million and a fars.

Lace.—This manufacture is wor half a million, is a pleasing employm licate females and others denied the livelihood except by the labor of the

Artificial Flowers are made in gre our towns and villages. A great pa on sale are of domestic manufacture

Carpets are now used almost entir rican manufacture, no matter by wha are sold. Nearly all the qualities rope are produced in our own loo equal to the European.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

...received, and his note to the editor duly

...horesa" shall receive attention.

... Kingmas of D. S., will appear in course.

...nsor" and his remarks on a certain brother ...have miscarried by coming into our pos... If he desires it, we will hand it for the ...it of whom it may concern.

...The Captive's Escape"—a well written ...tion, calculated to do much good, and to ...ore extensive circulation of which we shall ...fully contribute.

NEW PAPERS.

..."TRIGLOWN," a paper lately establish... New York, in the French, Spanish, and ...h languages, on a medium sheet, hand... printed, &c. &c. and we suppose calcu... to meet the views of that part of the com...

...E FIREMAN," No. 1, vol. the first, is ...us. This paper is published in Philadel... and edited by B. MATHIAS, and principal... ...ed to the use of the different fire com... of the city, as its name implies. It is ...y printed on a medium sheet of paper.

...ated meeting of the Croghan Beneficial Society, ...Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. the following ...were duly elected officers for the present year; ...dent, James Darnell.
...President, Benjamin B. Carlin.
...surer, Jacob Bonnell.
...tary, Henry Ball.
...rds, { Joseph Cox, Enos Massey.
...nting Committee, { David H. Shrouds, Jacob Tiel, Wm. H. Fowler.
...enger, Francis Still.

Editor,—Believing it to be a duty that ...itizen owes his fellows, in every possible ...to detect error and expose imposture, the ...ng "Exposition of the Pretended Perpe... ...otion," lately exhibited in the Arcade, is ...to the public, to show that this machine ...t act from any power inherent in itself, ...t it is propelled by the action of a known ...id in Aerostatics, which is, "the expan... ...of uniform bodies by heat." If common ...heated, it expands, increases in bulk, and ...ses in weight and density; in conse... ...of which, the heated portion will rise ...d an atmosphere of lesser temperature.—...t be made beneath an open tube, (as in a ...,) the atmosphere immediately above it ...expanded, will be displaced by the supe... ...ght of the ambient air; and rising up the ...ll occasion that current, which, in the ...y, would be recognized as the draft there... ...if there be a tube inserted at one end, in ...e of this chimney, having, at the other, ...mmunication with the atmosphere, the ...ng heated, it is evident that there will ...n equilibrium between the ends, and that ...ill result a draft similar to the one above ...ed, (and in this manner we might insert ...ber of tubes into the same heated flue, ...ch additional one, would diminish the ...the others, while, at the same time, the ...the draft of all, would be equal to that ...ed by the first,) setting upward towards ...d by which the air of lesser density is ...; if in the lower opening there be placed ...l, sufficiently light, and properly con...d, it will revolve, with a velocity propor... to the rarity of the air passing the up...d. The premises being thus established, ...ains only to be shown, that this machine ...ct by the agency of the above-mentioned ...

...sists of a box, octangular externally, ...ular internally, *supported at an eleva... ...some inches from the floor*, by eight ob... ...low boxes, each having an aperture at ...r, and also another at the top, which ...ticipately upon the circumference of a ...al wheel, consisting of a wooden peri... ...rrounded by vanes of pasteboard, each ...an angle of nearly 45° with the tangent ...hael.

...steel is supported by a vertical shaft, ...passes through a box, immediately over ...el, (that communicates horizontally with ...tion pipe of the machine,) and supports ...horizontal fly wheel. The above men... ...eduction pipe, in the present position of ...chine, is inserted at its upper end, in the ...the chimney, which is horizontal upon ...of the partition wall, and is common to ...an adjoining. Now, it is evident, that if ...be heated, there will be created a cur... ...ir through the aduction pipe, to which ...ing no entrance except through the hol... ...es, the air, in passing through the oblique ...s in them, will strike the inclined vanes ...horizontal wheel, and cause it to revolve, ...the vertical shaft and balance wheel. ...draft through each of these boxes separ... ...is not great, but the combined draft of ...considerable, and can be sensibly felt by ...g the hand at the foot of the pipe, through ...which can be opened for that purpose. ...ot used only be said, that the pipe of a ...al stove in the adjoining store, enters ...ward flue, and generates in it air of con... ...larity.

EXAMINER.

From the Morning Journal.

...report in your paper a few days past, of the ...fe Insurance Companies of New York against ...Nones & Co. of this city, it appears that that ...ch related to the transactions with the Custom ...s been chiefly omitted, respecting which so ...s been said in the public papers. It was proved ...Two of importations previous to the above case ...ent to Mr. Thomson, but to the New York ...e in which Mr. Floyd S. Bailey, of New York, ...rincipal actor; that Mr. Thomson was but the ...ument, but that he did every thing in his power ...o public exposure) to prevent Mr. Bailey from ...Texas out of store except as they were requ... ...ed; that Peter Mackie, Rodney Fisher, Har... ...y, and Charles Mackie, all then in the employ ...Thomson, were opposed to Mr. Bailey's plan of ...the Texas out of store, but had not the power to ...; that the stores on Pine street wharf, where ...were stored, were the best part of half a mile ...Thomson's counting house, and as soon as he ...ard that Mr. Bailey was taking Texas from the ...regularly entered, Mr. Thomson despatched ...by one of his young men with orders to close ...let the consequences be what they might; that ...ters between Mr. Thomson and Mr. Bailey ...came such, that Mr. Bailey took the ...n stores from Mr. Thomson, and delivered ...other. Mr. Thomson demonstrated to the ...e irregular manner in which the Texas were ...n the store, was contrary both to his interest ...ner, as they were sent off immediately (with ...ness) to New York, without benefit to him. ...ence to the officers of the customs here to say, ...full and lengthy investigation of this cause. ...ile of the testimony reflected on their honour, ...the reverse—their integrity remains beyond ...To a question put to Mr. Thomson on a for... ...ination, his answer was, that their characters ...erally known to be good throughout the ...try was confident there was not a single indi... ...d found, that would even dare to offer them a ...y inducement whatever to depart from their ...Mr. Thomson complained bitterly of the injus... ...had been done him, in the blame being laid on ...ers, when in justice it ought to be on others; ...this was the first opportunity he had had to ...ulging the transaction. jan. 28—1t*

...Monday week the Mayor was induced, by ...tion received from the Coroner respect... ...him in which the latter had held an in... ...house his warrant for the apprehension ...ed man calling himself Cæsar Gunsaun, ...ticing in this city as a *steam doctor*; ...ge being that of having caused the death ...ch female child, about eight years old. ...was brought to the office, and, af... ...mination, the Mayor committed the ...in answer for murder; not thinking ...ase in which he could properly take ...e principal witness was the mother ...of the girl, who swore that her child, by the doctor's directions, had been wrapped in flannel, placed over a tub of boiling water, and kept there for a considerable time; the water being kept constantly hot by heated bricks thrown in at frequent intervals. The child who, it should be remarked, was seriously ill, screamed during the operation, and repeatedly begged that she might be released and laid upon the bed. Soon after the steaming, she died; and two highly respectable physicians, examined by the Mayor, stated their decided opinions that the operation had caused her death.

The exterior skin, on the whole of the lower part of the body, had been *scalded shockingly*; and the interior was *highly inflamed*. These gentlemen had examined the body after death. They had not seen the child while living. Gunsaun was afterwards brought, by habeas corpus, before the Supreme Court; where it was decided that he should be admitted to bail, himself entering into a recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars, with a surety for the same amount. Whether he procured bail or not, we have not learned.

Extract of a letter dated Steam Boat Aurora, Dec. 31, 1829.—I am now about 20 miles below Cincinnati—the day a charming one—the Ohio in fine running order. I left Point Pleasant on the night of the 28th, and arrived at Cincinnati in twenty hours, a distance of 210 miles, and am progressing at the rate of 12 to 15 miles per hour, and shall take tea at Louisville this evening. I am desirous to see New Orleans this winter—it is only 660 miles from Memphis, and the descent can be accomplished in three or four days. It is wonderful to reflect on the extraordinary development of this beautiful country, through the agency of steam boats. Time is overcome, space is vanquished, and distance annihilated. Do not think that I am extravagant, or if I am so, recollect that I am in a land of wonders. The navigation of the Ohio river is now as safe as can be desired; and the Mississippi, that bug-bear of former times, is in a fair way to be rendered as secure as the Ohio. The agent employed by the government, Captain Shreve, has perfectly succeeded in rendering about 300 miles of the river as harmless as a mill pond, and will, in the course of a short period, remove every obstruction from Trinity to the Balize. His plan is to run down the snags with a double steam boat: the bows are connected by a tremendous beam, plated with iron: he puts on a heavy head of steam, and runs the snags down. They are found uniformly to break off at their point of junction with the bottom of the river and float away.

There are now enumerated three hundred and twenty-three steamboats upon the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, whose aggregate burden is estimated at 66,000 tons—the largest boat measuring 500, and the most common size being 250 tons. A boat now reaches Cincinnati, ordinarily, in from ten or twelve days, we believe, from the mouth of the Mississippi, while eight or nine days suffice to run from Louisville to Pittsburgh and back. Previously to this, and as late as 1812, the whole navigation of these waters was carried on by about twenty barges upon the Mississippi, between Louisville, and about 150 of smaller denominations, upon the upper Ohio. The former of these averaged about 100 tons burden, and made one voyage down to New Orleans, and back, within the year; while the latter, of some thirty tons, consumed a full month between Louisville and Pittsburgh. Such were the facilities of communication, or rather the want of them, upon the Western rivers, some eighteen years by gone, in the glorious days of keel boats and Mike Fink.

The Banking Capital employed in the City of New York is 17,830,000 dollars—in Philadelphia, it is 10,-292,000—in Baltimore, 9,700,000—and in Boston, 14,000,000. In dividends, the New York Banks stand first—Philadelphia *second*—Baltimore *third*, and Boston last, on the list. The New York and Philadelphia Banks average a little over six per cent.—and the Baltimore and Boston a little rising five. In New York, the whole amount of paper discounted for the last year was 119,000,000—In Philadelphia 87,000,000—In Baltimore 58,000,000—and in Boston 50,000,000. Total 295,000,000. Some idea of the business of these places may be formed from these data.

The following Abstract exhibits the number of Patents sent to each State, during the year 1829, from the Patent-Office, at Washington:—

Maine	10	Georgia	3
New Hampshire	8	Kentucky	9
Massachusetts	59	Ohio	30
Rhode Island	11	Tennessee	2
Connecticut	45	Indiana	2
Vermont	3	Louisiana	1
New York	157	Alabama	2
New Jersey	4	Illinois	0
Pennsylvania	46	Missouri	2
Delaware	00	Mississippi	0
Maryland	12	Michigan Territory	3
Virginia	17	District of Columbia	8
North Carolina	3	England	1
South Carolina	7	France	1
	447		

The titles of the inventions or discoveries, with the names of the persons offering them, occupy nearly seven columns of the National Intelligencer.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.—The Canal Bill, as a state project, has been abandoned, and an act to incorporate a company for that purpose is before the house, as is also that to incorporate a company to construct a rail road from Camden to Amboy—on both these ways a transit duty is reserved by the terms of the present bills to the state, the object of which is to secure a revenue to the treasury without embarking in any expenditure of capital. The compact with Pennsylvania has not yet come from the hands of the committee.

The Camden and Amboy Rail Rord bill passed the House of Representatives of New Jersey on Thursday.

From the Albany Argus.

The Funds and Finances of the State of New York.—In 1814 the principal of the General Fund amounted to $4,396,934 97, and that having undergone nearly annual diminutions, it amounts now to $1,344,268 65.

The deficit of last year, (1829) was $113,571 58. The estimated amount of receipts from the general fund for 1830, is $301,600. The ordinary expenses $264,000; which leaves a deficit for the present year, of $75,971 58. As the estimated expenses for 1830, includes no contingent appropriations, except for the completion of the Sing Sing state prison, the deficit may be expected to exceed that sum considerably.

From a view of the whole ground,—and to preserve the general fund from annihilation, and to provide the means of meeting the ordinary expenditures, the Comptroller recommends the imposition of a state tax of one mill on the dollar of the valuation of the real and personal estate within the state.

CANALS.—The annual report of the Canal Commissioners was made to the Assembly yesterday. The amount of expenditures on the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga and Seneca canals, during the past year, was $398,711 67. The receipts of toll, $816,202 76.

PAWNBROKERS.—It appears from a statement in the New York Evening Post, that 11-495 pledges were made at the office of nine pawnbrokers in that city in the month of August last, and 10,021 in December. At the same rate the number of pledges per annum would be 128,566.

The number of purchases by fifteen dealers in second hand articles in the former months, was 1196; in the latter 866, averaging 12,966 per annum.

Many of the pledges comprised a considerable number of articles. The number of *articles* pledged in two weeks, one in August, the other in December, was 8202; equal to 161,282 per annum. More than two thirds of the articles consisted of men's and women's apparel; the rest were chiefly silver spoons, trinkets and watches. There were, however, 9 Bibles in two weeks, making an average of 234 per annum.

Norwich, Conn. Jan. 19.—We have often witnessed the sagacity of the Newfoundland dogs, and have not been surprised at the many instances of their saving children from drowning, because water is the element in which they delight to sport. The following, which took place in our neighborhood, we consider as one of the most extraordinary cases within our knowledge, and should hardly have credited the story, had it not been communicated by a gentleman of strict moral virtues, and in whose veracity we have perfect confidence:—

Four small children of the family, the smallest not being able to creep, were seated around the *fire*, when a large stick fell and scattered around a great quantity of burning coals. A large dog, which was in the room, immediately ran up, and with his fore feet drew the infant from the hearth, and thus rescued it from the danger which its helplessness could not otherwise have escaped. —*Spectator*.

CONGRESS.

On Monday the House of Representatives was occupied in petitions and resolutions, during the first two hours of its session.

Among the petitions presented, were several against the transportation of the mail on Sunday, and several against any interference with the subject by Congress.

Some petitions were also presented by Mr. BUCHANAN, praying for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia.

Mr. MERCER also presented various petitions from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, on the subject of an extension of the Canal to Alexandria, and to the Navy Yard; and also one praying for an alteration in the Charter.

Several resolutions were offered and adopted; and among the resolutions was one by Mr. DORSEY, referring to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to consider the expediency of making some provision for the families of the officers and men who were lost in the Hornet.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the bill making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ROWAN offered a bill to authorize a subscription for one thousand shares of Stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. BARTON reported, without amendment, the bill to continue in force an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.

In the House of Representatives a Bill was reported by Mr. R. M. JOHNSON from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, authorizing the Post Master General to employ additional Clerks.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TARIFF.—Contrary to the indications hitherto held out by the proceedings in Congress, it appears that the subject of a revision of the Tariff will be seriously agitated at the present session of Congress. A bill for that purpose has been reported in the Senate, by Gen. SMITH, the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, of a very important character, if it is likely to pass, of which likelihood we can form no opinion.

The bill proposes to modify from and after the 30th day of June next, the duties on Iron, in bolts, Hemp, Molasses, Sail-duck, Manufactures of Wool, all Cotton Cloths whatsoever, Wool unmanufactured, Clothing ready made, Cotton bagging, Coffee, Teas, Woollen carpeting, Shot, Flax, Salt, and some other articles.

It proposes to abolish, from and after the passing of the act, all duties on iron, in bars, prepared for Rail-ways; and, from and after the 30th day of June, 1832, to admit, free of duty, Wines of all kinds, Teas of all kinds, Spices, Coffee, Cocoa, various Fruits, Silks, China, Laces, Tin, Salt, Canton Crapes, Linen Cambrics, Lawns, Gauze, and a variety of other articles.

According to the Constitution of VIRGINIA, recommended to the people by the Convention, the right of suffrage, at elections for members of the Legislature, is confined to the free white male citizens, of full age, being the proprietors of freeholds worth twenty-five dollars, of reversions or remainder in fee of the value of fifty, or of leasehold estate for a term of not less than five years, of the annual rent of twenty dollars; or being housekeepers and heads of families. Voting by ballot is prohibited. No person shall be a member of the House of Delegates under the age of twenty-five, or of the Senate, under the age of thirty. Clergymen are excluded; and the Legislature is empowered to disqualify for all offices, all persons engaging in duels. All laws are to originate in the House of Delegates.

The Governor is to be a native of the United States, or one who was a citizen when the federal constitution was adopted. It is required, too, that he shall have been a citizen of Virginia five years previous to his election. He is to be chosen for three years, and not to be re-elected till after the intervention of a term. He is required, before exercising any discretionary power, to consult the Council of State, consisting of three members, one of whom is to be chosen in each year.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and of the Supreme Courts, are to be chosen by the joint vote of the two houses of the Legislature. They are to hold office during good behaviour, or until removed by a concurrent vote of two thirds of both houses. Their salaries are not to be diminished while they continue in office; and no judge shall be displaced by a law abolishing his court, unless by the concurrence of two thirds of each house.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—A bill has been reported to this body "for the repeal of the law allowing pay for slaves executed," the discussion of which caused much excitement.—In the course of the debate it was averred by a member, that the State of Kentucky contained *one hundred and sixty thousand slaves*, while only *one fifth* of the tax-paying whites were their entire owners, and that $68,000 had already been paid from the State Treasury as indemnity for slaves executed. The bill was finally laid upon the table, to make room for a substitute, imposing a tax of one fourth of one per cent. upon the value of all slaves in the state, for the creation of a fund to meet such disbursements. Both bills, after much debate, were lost, leaving in force the old law as it originally stood, and causing great dissatisfaction among the non-slaveholding population. A bill subsequently passed to a third reading, in the house, prohibiting the bringing into that state any slave for sale or as merchandise.

GENESEE CANAL.—The inhabitants of the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Genesee have again petitioned the Legislature of New York for the construction of a canal to connect the navigable waters of the Allegany river with the Erie canal. It is said, by uniting the waters of the Allegany with the Erie Canal, a water communication will be opened from the city of New York to that flourishing part of the Union bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Thus opening a rich source of trade with an immense district of country, which has heretofore been chiefly directed to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Savannah Georgian of Jan. 16th, states, on the authority of a friend recently from Havana, that Gen. San Llorente, commander of the second expedition for the invasion of Mexico, had arrived at Havana so long as six weeks ago. Eight thousand troops were to follow him from Spain, and it was intended to raise four thousand on the Island. A number of troops have already arrived at Havana, from Spain, in small bodies: on board of merchant vessels, to prevent observation.

On Friday morning week, the trees in Boston were set with brilliants—every twig was encased in glittering ice, and the strong elm drooped like Baron Trenck, with 168 pounds of iron, or Princess Esterhazy, with as much weight of diamonds. A walk down the Mall was like a stroll in the enchanted garden of Aladdin, where the trees produced, for fruits, sapphires, rubies, pearls and diamonds. But the breath that made, has destroyed these glittering gems.—*Pal.*

THE CASKET.

Which the publisher has spared no pains to embellish in superior style, and to render worthy of general patronage, by selections and interesting original matter of the greatest variety, will, in each future number, contain at least one specimen from the Medical Flora,* in a new series of cuts and botanical descriptions of American indigenous medical plants. The publisher hopes that his arduous labours in the publication of this work will meet with acceptance by a generous public, to whom he appeals for that support and patronage necessary to remunerate him for the very heavy expenses incurred by the publication. He has procured, at great expense, various sketches of interesting American scenery, which will be given consecutively in future numbers, accompanied with appropriate original descriptions. His means and resources, by an extensive correspondence with contemporary writers in all parts of the country, are adequate to redeem his pledge; and by exhibiting the Casket as a periodical of merit, to substantiate the literary character of the U. States through that medium.

* The first volume of the Medical Flora, a valuable Botanic History of American Plants, with handsome colored plates and copious illustrations, for sale at the office of the Post and Casket. The second volume is in preparation, and will be published shortly.

THEATRE—CHESNUT STREET.

MR. ROWBOTHAM

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that his Benefit is fixed for SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30th, on which occasion will be performed the Comedy of

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

And an entire new Drama, now acting in London with the greatest success, called the

WHITE EAGLE;

Or, Lionel, Prince of Saxony.

With a variety of entertainments, particulars of which will be expressed in future advertisements.

Tickets to be had of Mr. ROWBOTHAM, 190 Spruce street, and of Mr. F. Warren, at the Box Office of the Theatre. jan. 25—tf

THEATRE—ARCH STREET.

A CARD.—Mr. PEARMAN begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that his benefit will take place on MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 1st, 1830, when will be presented the Grand Romantic Melo Dramatic Opera of

MALVINA.

Principal characters by Messrs. Pearman, Archer, Walton, Clark, Jervis, Bristow, and Andrews, Mrs. Pearman, Mrs. Maywood, and Miss Fisher.

After which, for the first time for 30 years, will be revived the highly popular Burletta of

MIDAS.

Apollo,.....(for this night only,).....Mrs. PEARMAN.
Justice Midas,...(for this night only.)..Mr. PEARMAN.
Van,..... ANDREWS.
Silene,..... BRISTOW.
Damoetas,..... WALTON.
Hysis,.....Miss HAMILTON.
Daphney,.....Miss COWELL.
Nyse,.....Miss S. FISHER.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 12th of December last, an indented apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business, named William Grubb, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, of light complexion. It is supposed he was persuaded away, and accompanied with a boy, by the name of Grubb, who went away at the same time. Whoever will return the said Wm. Grubb to me, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said apprentice at their peril. CHAS. H. WHITE,
jan. 30—3t No. 109 Walnut street.

TO RENT,

A house and lot of about 6 acres of land, situate in the village of Haddenfield, with a Tan-Yard on said premises, with all the necessary buildings thereto belonging. A particular description thereof is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any person wishing to rent the premises, will first call and view them, which they may do by calling on Samuel Allen, on the premises, or on Richard Stafford, in Haddenfield.

Possession will be given on the 25th day March next. For terms apply to the subscriber.
jan. 30—3t RICHARD STAFFORD, Haddonfield.

REUBEN MANLY, & CO.

PUBLISH for the information of their country customers, the drawn numbers of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No 1,

3 18 26 48 45 30 32 34 31.

No. 30 45 48 6,000 we sent by letter to a gentleman in Salem, New Jersey. 1,000, whole ticket, to Chester county. 500 to Doylestown. 300 by letter to Bustletown. 400, whole ticket to Burlington, N. J. We wish our county friends to send their orders quick this time, as the lottery draws soon.

Send your prize tickets or cash by letter, and it will receive the same attention as if you were present.

Tickets 10 dollars. Capital Prize 30,000.

N. B. If you pay postage we charge only $9. One dollar notes taken at par. Address
REUBEN MANLY, & CO.,
Jan 30—tf 104. South street.

MILL TO LET.

THE MILL, formerly occupied by Jesse & Ezra Gouge, suitable for any small manufactory, together with about 10 acres of Land, several shops and dwelling houses, will be rented together or separate.

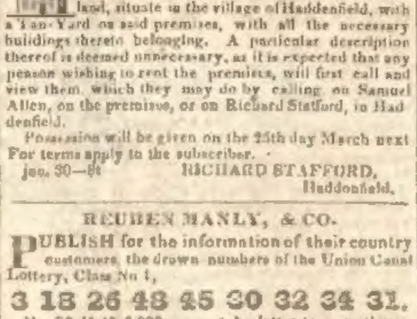
THE WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

Now in the Mill, consisting of a set of Carding Engines, &c. will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to WM. LOGAN FISHER, Germantown.

TO COTTON SPINNERS.

WANTED, to contract for a quantity of Cotton Warps for Sattinet of No. 20 to 30—dressed on to the beams by a dressing machine. The twist will be required of the very best quality, for which a liberal price will be paid.—the beams to be delivered one in two weeks. A person having proper machinery and a small mill, may have constant employment.

We also wish to purchase a second hand Turning Lathe, suitable for large and small work, both in iron and wood. WISTAR & FISHER,
jan. 30—4t Wakefield Mills, near Germantown.



REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No. 50 CHERRY STREET, to No. 122 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, the 8th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jan. 30—tf

Lectures to Young Men.

A DISCOURSE may be expected next Sabbath evening, in Crown street Church, (Dr. Livingston's,) on the advantages enjoyed by Young Men. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.
jan. 28—1t

ALMANACK.

1830.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon's Phases
30 SATURDAY..	7 2	4 58	6 12	
31 SUNDAY..	7 1	4 59	7 12	
1 MONDAY..	7 0	5 1	8 33	
2 TUESDAY..	6 59	5 2	10 2	
3 WEDNESDAY..	6 58	5 3	11 16	
4 THURSDAY..	6 57	5 4	0 54	
5 FRIDAY..	6 55	5 5	1 20	

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, 20th inst. by the Rev. J. Rushlinz, Mr. JAMES ARTHUR, of New York, to Miss JULIA ANN M'GUIRE, of this city.

On Thursday, 21st inst. by the Rev. Charles Hoover, Mr. WILLIAM BROOKS, of Southwark, to Miss MARIA ABEL, of Passyunk Township.

On the 25th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. EBENEZER ADAMS, of the State of New Jersey, to Miss SARAH MARTIN, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 28th inst. by the Rev. H. G. Jones, Mr. DAVID EVANS, to Miss SARAH BOOTH.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. George Boyd, Mr. JOSEPH GRIFFITHS, of Harper's Ferry, Va. to Miss MARY MOOLEY, of the Northern Liberties.

On the evening of the 27th inst. by William Milnor, Mayor, Mr. DAVID E. HANSE, of this city, to Miss SARAH J. LANCASTER, of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, 26th ult. by the Rev. J. Rushing, Mr. JAMES ARTHUR, bookbinder, of N. York, to Miss JULIA ANN M'GUIRE, of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 2 th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, SAMUEL W. GROOME, M. D. of Strasburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss ELIZABETH S. ALLEN, of the city.

On Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD, Jr. of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH GIHON, daughter of the late David Cormick, of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Allen, Mr. CHRISTOPHER CARNEY, to Miss ELIZA LONG, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On the 24th inst. MARY, wife of Joseph Pepper, of a consumption of the lungs, in the 35th year of her age.

At Trenton, on Sunday last, BEULAH, daughter of Samuel Paxson, aged 23 years, of consumption.

On Wednesday evening, 27th instant, EDWARD KING SOLOMAN, son of Henry Solomon, Esq.

On Wednesday morning, MARTHA ANN, wife of Samuel C. Douglass, in the 21st year of her age.

On the morning of the 25th inst. in the seventh year of her age, MARGARET, third daughter of Captain John Steele.

On Sunday last, Mr. BARZILLA J. ROOM, in the 31st year of his age.

On Tuesday afternoon, THOMAS WILSON, a native of Dunse, Scotland, in the 62d year of his age.

On the morning of the 21st inst., aged 3 years, ELLEN LOUISA, youngest daughter of Matthew Conrad.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. SARAH COX, wife of James Cox.

On Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, SUSANNAH POULSON, aged 73, wife of Zachariah Poulson Editor of the American Daily Advertiser.

On Friday morning, in the 58th year of her age, SARAH DICKINSON.

On Saturday last, Mr. MARK RODES, in the 77th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Sunday morning, at half past 2 o'clock JAMES ASH, Esq of this city, in the 81st year of his age.

Suddenly, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. FRANCES YEAGER, aged 72 years.

On Saturday, 23d inst. WILLIAM, son of Charles Tisdall, aged 3 years and 2 months.

At Lyons, on the 15th Dec. LOUISA, wife of James Brown, Esquire, of New York, formerly of this city.

NOTICE.—Mr. Fuller will lecture to-morrow evening, at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street, from Luke 16, 9. "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; that when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations."
jan 30—1t

Journal of the Franklin Institute,

PUBLISHED by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, vol. 5, No. 1, for January, 1830. Issued monthly, at 5 dollars per annum.

Subscriptions received at the Actuary's Office, in the Hall of the Institute. jan. 30—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Isaac Thomas, late of Milestown, Bristol Township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will please present their accounts for settlement, to either of the undersigned.

ELIZA THOMAS,
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, Milestown, or
ISAAC ELLIOTT,
82 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
Jan. 30—6w Executors.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED to employ a Printer, who has good type, and not too much work on hand, to print several pamphlets and a new periodical. If he is moderate in his charges, or convenient arrangements can be made, he can be employed steadily by a literary gentleman. Apply by a note, directed to C. S. R. and left at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post
jan. 30—tf

DR. A. G. HULL'S

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to *accomplish a cure of the disease*. The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."

A. G. HULL,
No. 28 North Eighth street.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1829.—coly

WANTS A SITUATION,

As an English and Mathematical Teacher, a person experienced in the profession, who can give satisfactory references, and would have no objection to going to any part of America. Apply by letter, post paid, to SAUL, Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, Pa.
jan. 23—3t*

SAMUEL COBB'S

Ready Made Coffin Establishment.

AT No. 48 South Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episcopal Church, and at South Fifth street, 4th door below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Samuel Cobb respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened ready made Coffin Establishments at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business can be procured at the shortest notice, and the utmost punctuality; also at the most reasonable prices.

Hearse, Mourning Coaches, Ice Boxes of a superior quality, together with every other requisite on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state that he has invented a preventive, which he thinks will have the desired effect, and at a trifling expense, which can at any time be examined by those who wish to purchase, at the establishment in Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune.

A list of the various prices of interment in the different burial grounds, always to be seen, and every other information given.

N. B. It being his intention to devote himself entirely to the business, attendance will be given at all hours, and all times. dec. 19—3m

UNION CANAL LOTTE.

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 2, FOR 183.

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 6th of Feb. 1830. Fifty 1 or Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,132	2,132
5	1,000	5,000
5	800	4,000
10	340	3,400
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
10	200	2,000
45	100	4,500
46	80	3,680
46	60	2,760
45	50	2,250
92	40	3,680
92	30	2,760
920	20	18,400
8280	10	82,800
9654 Prizes, 15480 Blanks,	24,824 Tickets, at $8, is	201,552

In the above Scheme, formed by the tenaire combination of 54 numbers, and the drawing of 8 tickets, there will be 55 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on; 1288 each having two of them on; and 8,220 each having one only of them on; and also, 15,180 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being Blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 54 numbers, from 1 to 54 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 8 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the capital prize of.....$20,000
That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to.....10,000
That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, to.....6,000
That having on it the 5d, 4th and 5th, to.....4,000
That having on it the 5th, 6th and 8th, to.....3,000
That having on it the 5th, 7th and 8th, to.....2,132
Those 5 tickets having on them the 1st, 5th and 7th, 1st, 5th and 8th, 1st, 6th, and 7th; 1st, 6th and 8th; 1st, 7th and 8th, each.....1,000
Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d, 3d and 4th, 2d, 3d and 5th; 2d, 3d and 6th, 2d, 3d and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th, 2d, 5th and 7th; 2d, 5th and 8th, 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th, 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th, each.....600
Those 10 tickets having on them the 1st, 4th and 5th; 1st, 4th and 6th; 1st, 4th and 7th; 1st, 4th and 8th; 1st, 5th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th, each.....300
All others, with 2 of the drawn numbers on them, (being 10,) each.....200
Those 46 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each.....100
Those 46 tickets having on them the 2d and 3d drawn numbers, each.....80
Those 46 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each.....60
Those 45 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th drawn numbers, each.....50
Those 92 tickets having on them the 5th and 6th; or the 6th and 7th drawn, each.....40
Those 92 tickets having on them the 6th and 8th; or the 7th and 8th, each.....30
All others, with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 920,) each.....20
And all others, (being 8280,) having on them any one of the drawn numbers, each.....10
No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.
Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.
Jan. 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
jan. 30—1t

DRAWING OF

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 1, FOR 1830.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1830, do hereby certify that the following are the Nos. which were this day drawn from the 60 placed in the wheel, viz:

3 18 26 48 45 30 32 34 31

And that the said Nos. were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 3 was the first that was drawn; No. 18 was the second, No. 26 was the third; No. 48 was the

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ORIGINAL RIDDLES.

1. My first is a coin whose value is small,
My next includes more than one, tho' not all;
My third is a grain good for man or for beast,
My whole is a space of time, not the least.

2. My first is a sport that Englishmen prize
For pleasure, for health, and good exercise;
My next is a weight, tho' much used, we're told,
Was ne'er found correct in weighing of gold;
My whole is a place, I won't tell you where,
If you find out the riddle what more need you care.

3. My first's a conjunction whose use it is plain,
Means the repealing of many words over again;
My next is a metal more useful than gold,
And my whole is most wanted when the weather is cold.

4. The sight of my first, to the wise, is most hateful,
The rear of my second is wild and ungrateful;
My whole oft delights the Botanist's eye,
Who, Nature's God in me can descry. DECIUS.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of 10 letters, and the name of a beautiful stream of the west. My 7th, 8th, 3d and 4th, is a meek animal; my 5th, 8th, 6th and 7th, is a great personage in England; 3d, 2d, 6th, 10th, 5th and 6th, is a high crime; my 1st, 2d, 6th and 7th, is worn by the ladies; my 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, is what sailors often desire to see; my 8th, 6th and 3d, is a limb; my 7th, 5th, 8th and 10th, is a heavy article; my 4th, 8th, 8th, 9th and 10th, is a punishment for murder; 7th, 8th and 10th, is a term for youth; my 3d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 5th, 7th and 8th, is much used in inclement weather; my whole is a town in Maryland. C. C. N.

CROSS READINGS.

1. Passages in human life—in my daily walks through the country I was accustomed to hear:—Giles Grizzle Sauercrout—singing the celebrated comic song of the Poachers.

2. All that certain two-story brick messuage belonging to—Backs and Jones—passed through—the eyes—of 20 Hemming's needles—in the steam boat Burlington.

3. The President of Mexico has suspended during the continuance of his extraordinary power—five wildcats, an opposum, and a small litter of pigs.

4. We learn from the Portland Courier of Monday last, that—Shakspear's Tragedy of—Tom Paine was sold for—the highest price in the Union Canal Lottery.

5. By the report of the Canal Commissioners—the late attempted abduction—it was stated—*sand lacrymas rerum.*

6. A Bill to secure Mechanics—from Death—was presented to the House of Lords—by the Siamese Youth.

7. A person was found frozen to death—at the top of Mount Vesuvius.

8. A new comedy entitled—Richard the Third was performed—at the Dinner given to Mr. Baldwin.

9. Three shops in West Philadelphia—were heard to say—on the night Marine House was robbed—the subscriber has on hand a large assortment.

10. Last yesterday evening, a package containing—2 bottles aquafortis—state of the thermometer, and a new born infant. BEVIS.

A GOOD ANSWER.

An anecdote was related to us to-day, by an eye-witness, of the ready wit of an unsophisticated son of St. Patrick. A case was trying yesterday before one of the Judges of our City Court, in which a drayman, a legitimate son of Erin, was called to testify. He was sworn on his *voir dire*. A limb of the law, who prides himself on his skill in perplexing witnesses, commenced the examination with 'Pray sir, are you not directly or indirectly interested in the termination of this suit?' 'Not a bit, sir.' 'Will you not gain any thing in case of its termination in favor of the plaintiff?' 'Gain any thing! By my soul, I'll rather lose than gain any thing!' 'Ah ah, says the wise one, (with a significant look) 'so, you will rather lose than gain by it? Pray how may you lose by it?' *'By standing here answering questions while my horse and dray stands idle in the street.'* The effect was contagious, and extended to his honor, so that the throne of Justice shook for a time.—*New Orleans paper.*

Two or three little anecdotes were related to me of General PARK, which mark the character of the man. On one occasion, he overtook in a skirmish a Spanish Major of cavalry, who defended himself bravely; but when the General was just in the act of running the lance through him, he exclaimed, "Oh! General, if you had not been better mounted than myself, I should have been an overmatch for you." On which the General said, "We will exchange horses, and renew the fight." This was acceded to by the Major, who no sooner found himself on the back of the General's horse, than he galloped off at full speed, followed by his enemy, who, finding that he was losing ground on the Major's horse, threw his lasso at him, which caught the Major and dismounted him; but as the General thought this scarcely fair play, and as his antagonist had defended himself well on their first rencontre, he gave him quarter—a favour seldom bestowed by the General or his lancers.—*Col. Hamilton's Colombia.*

FROM ENGLISH JOURNALS.

GASTRONOMIC JOKE.—A loin of mutton was on the table, and a gentleman opposite took the carving-knife in hand. "Shall I cut it saddle-wise?" said he. "You had better cut it bridle-wise," said his friend, "for then we shall stand a better chance of getting a bit in our mouths!"

A COMMODIOUS INN.—The swan Inn, in Gravesend, has in front a large board, on which is painted the following announcement, "Good accommodation for steam packets." Whether up stairs, or down stairs, or in the stables, is not mentioned.

The clergyman of a village in Leicestershire desired his clerk to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was going to officiate for another clergyman. The clerk, immediately, as the sermon was ended, rising up, called out, "I'm desired to give notice that there will be no *Service* this afternoon, as Mr. L——— is going a fishing with another clergyman." Mr. L., of course, corrected the awkward, yet amusing, blunder.

A rat, *alias* sprat catcher, at Haddonham, named Fletcher, some time ago undertook to eat a pottle of raw sprats, with half a pint of vinegar and a twopenny loaf, which clever feat he accomplished in a quarter of an hour. A week or two ago, the same gormandizing hero undertook for a wager to eat twelve red herrings, well sprinkled with snuff and salt, in the space of half an hour. To the astonishment of all the beholders, the tail of the last herring was seen gliding down his throat in less than 20 minutes.—*Windsor Express.*

MARCH OF ORTHOGRAPHY.—The following is a literal copy of a letter sent by a husbandman to one of his relations:—"This Is to let you Now wat work I have to do I Look to the hagnes and the bees and the swin and the foule and the doges And gates the Colts up and the as out and grindes the toslt and gates up to mash And gats the grans out and Carres Swil out And Cleus the Nives and wats and mands the fires at time and mading and mangels and halpes to Carre the Cles out and Cleus the Silver and the bootes and the shous And gats the As out of the grat hol and Carres koils up to the landery and goe harrons and Dos I the gardin and faches Shop things and Dos the Cach rod and tons and windes the Clock up and Mos the grasplat and swepes the front and halps to windo at time and halps to gat hay In at time and takes kar of the horn and torns it and halpes to Carret it up and hals to load hay at hatim and korn at windos and droes the hal and swaps the yard and looks to horses that koms and Cluns ther boots and spurs and gates the garden stuff."

Some folks are fond of quotations, even although not quick at delivery; and we may, as one instance, give the following, which passed between two gentlemen of the law department, and high in 'extracts,' in the Court of Session: 'He that steals my purse,' said the one—'steals every thing,' said the other, after a momentary pause, and walked away.—*Manchester Adv.*

As the brig Penelope of Carron, Capt. Higgins, was proceeding down the river on her voyage to London, for some purpose or other a rope had been made fast to the shore; and while the vessel was making rapid progress, one of the sailors, Alexander Laird, inadvertently put one of his feet into the coil of rope, which snapped it suddenly off by the ancle. So quickly was this done, that Laird was not aware of it, nor felt any pain, till he observed his bleeding stump, when he exclaimed "Eh! my foot's awa'!" He was taken up to his house in Carron-shore, and the flesh of his leg being found to be dreadfully lacerated, and the bone bruised, it was amputated about six inches further up.—We are happy to hear that he is likely to do well.—*Stirling Journal.*

QUADRILLING.

At the London Court of Requests, last week, Mr. Nicholas Tubbs appeared before the commissioners upon a summons to show cause why he refused or neglected to pay the sum 1l. 17s. 6d., being the balance of an account alleged to be due from him to Miss Julia Slattery, of which account the following is a true copy, as it was handed into Court on behalf of the plaintiff:

"Mr. Tubbs toe Miss Slattery.

1829 Jenwary toe Jons six muth	
to Strucshun toe Miss Tubbs	6 0 0
Dedukt sash and od thing	4 2 6
balane still doo	1 17 6

The Court, taking the singular orthography of Miss Slattery's account into its consideration, asked her what kind of "instruction" she had given Miss Tubbs?

"Oh dear!" said Miss Slattery—"finishing instruction of course. I am peculiar sorry to say that Miss Tubbs education had been neglected shamefol through the perspicuity of her father, Mr. Tubbs here; and by her mama's desire I gave her the *coo de grace.*"

The Court—That was finishing her with a vengeance! You don't mean to say you kill'd her.

"Heavens above! what an orrible hideal!" shrieked Miss Slattery. "Me kill her! Oh dear! No indeed, I never grenticulated such a thing."

The Court—Then what did you mean, Madam, by saying that you had given her the *coup de grace?*"

"Why, of course, I gave her the grace!" replied Miss Slattery. "All the grace she has got from me, for Miss Tubbs, prior thing! had been so shamefully put about that she non nothing. But by my superior intuitions, and being herself extreme seditious in learning, she is now fit for any company, for I have gave her a grace in the bearing herself in the ke-drille; (query, quadrille?) and in the resuscitation of her faguring; and in"—

The Court—Well, Mr. Tubbs, you hear what the lady says—and perhaps you understand her better than we do. What have you to say why we should not order you to pay her claim?

Mr. Tubbs—Why, I've got to say as this: Who employed she to be meddling and making with my darter?

Miss Slattery—Who employed me; I was not employed—I was engaged, Tubbs; and as I was engaged by your wife, who has more sense in her thumb-nail than you have in your whole body—Tubbs!

Mr. Tubbs—Very good, and now, your Worships, I'll just take and tell you all about it. My wife says to me, Tubbs, says she, what do you think? I don't know, says I. Why, says she, there's a nice old lady up in Mrs. Davis's two pair front, we'ls took a notion to our Bridget—that's my darter, your Worships. Well, says I, and what of that? for I keeps a coal-shed, your Worships, and does a trifle in salt fish and green grocery besides. Why, says my wife, says she, you know, Tubbs, Bridget's a big wench now; and if you'll let the old lady finish her up a bit in dancing and pannyforting, she'll take it out in scals and redgytybles; says my wife to me—just so. And with that I says to my wife, says I, shut your potato trap, Mrs. Tubbs, says I; and you mind your business, and let Bridget mind the shop; for I'll have no such tithery humming and gallivanting, I can and do assure you, Mrs. Tubbs, says I. No, but Tubbs, says she. Don't Tubbs me, says I; I'll have no more words about it—and with that I thought it were all dropped, till one morning as I were getting out of bed, I sees my wife's pocket hanging out from under her end of the bolster, and out of the slit of the pocket this here not were sticking:—[Note handed into Court, and read by the clerk:] "Miss J. Slattery's compliments to Mrs. and Miss Tubbses, and requests the honour of their company to a quadrill party on Friday evening."

Mr. Tubbs, in continuation:—Blow me! your Worships, if you might'nt have knocked me down with a feather, you might indeed. So I examples up the note, and I drops it into my wife's mouth—for she has got an ugly knack of sleeping with her mouth wide open, you'll understand; and I whips on my things, and down stairs I creeps, leaving her fast asleep with the note in her mouth, and off I goes to market to buy any green stuff, and six sacks of white-eye potatoes—

Here the Court cut short Mr. Tobb's narrative by peremptorily ordering him to state why he objected to pay.

"Why, because I laid a *nembargo* upon it!" replied Mr. Tubbs. "I sent her word, time after time, if she quadrilled my Bridget I wouldn't be answerable; I quarrelled with Mrs. Tubbs; and I were everlasting blowing up Bridget. But what can one do agen three women? It were all of no use; say what I could, my coals, cash and turnips were clandestinated out of my house to pay for the quadrilling, and I verily believe they'd have drilled me into a *quod*, if I had not put a stop to it by packing Bridgett off to her uncle's at Northampton.

Evidence was then called to prove that he had repeatedly given Miss Slattery notice that he would not be answerable, and of course she was nonsuited.

THE VINE.—The vine lasts a considerable age—Pliny mentions a vine which had attained the age of 600 years. The slender stems of ordinary vines, when they have attained a considerable age are remarkably tough and compact; and the timber of the very old ones in foreign countries, which is occasionally of size enough for being sawn into planks and made into furniture, is almost indestructible. Strabo mentions an old vine which two men could not embrace. Of the variety of the vine called the Black Hamburgh, there are several remarkable trees in England. Of these, among the most celebrated are the Hampton Court vine, and the vine at Valentines, in Essex. The Hampton Court vine is in a grapehouse on the north side of the palace: it covers a surface of 22 feet by 72, or 1594 square feet. It is a most productive bearer, having seldom fewer than 2000 clusters upon it every season. In the year 1816, there were at least 2240, weighing each on the average a pound; so that the whole crop weighed a ton, and, merely as an article of commerce, was worth upwards of £400. The Valentines vine extends over a greater surface, and has a larger trunk than that at Hampton Court, but it is not on the average of seasons so productive. It has however been known to produce 2000 bunches, of a pound each.

TREATMENT OF HORSES.—The learned and benevolent Burbequis, who was Ambassador at Constantinople in the 17 century, gives the following account of the Turkish horses. Our grooms, and their masters too, may learn a lesson of wisdom and humanity from his words.—"There is no creature so gentle as a Turkish horse, nor more respectful to his master or the groom that dresses him. The reason is, because they treat their horses with great lenity. This makes them great lovers of mankind; and they are so far from kicking, wincing, or growing untractable by this gentle usage, that you will hardly find a masterless horse amongst them. But, alas! our Christian grooms' horses go on at another rate! They never think them rightly curried till they thunder at them with their voices, and let their clubs or horse-whips, as it were, dwell on their sides. This makes some horses even tremble when their keepers come into the stable—so that they hate and fear them too. But the Turks love to have their horses so gentle, that at the word of command they may fall on their knees, and in this position receive their riders. They will take up a staff or club upon the road with their teeth which their rider has let fall, and hold it up to him again. I saw some horses, when their master was fallen from the saddle, stand stock still, without wagging a foot, till he got up again. Once I saw some horses, when their maser was at dinner with me, prick up their ears to hear his voice; and when they did so, they neighed for joy:"

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

LATE the property of George Willing, Esq situate on the West Chester Road, six miles from the city of Philadelphia, the 8 mile stone standing on the Premises. It contains 349 acres. There are about 220 acres of first rate Plough land, in a state of good cultivation, divided into convenient fields, all under good fence, and about 120 acres of well timbered wood land. There are two never-failing streams of water running through the Plantation. The improvements are a brick spring house, with a most excellent spring, with a plentiful flow of water in the dryest season; a large frame barn, with a stone stable adjoining, two stories high; a good tenant house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, and a pump near the door; a large stone mansion house, two stories high, on the first floor, three rooms, and a large hall on the second floor, six bed rooms and good garrets, and a pump near the kitchen door. There are about 12 acres of good watered meadows. The Farm is allowed to be one of the best in the County.

Enquire of T. MITCHELL,
No. 99 Walnut street, between Third & Fourth sts.
nov. 21—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

INDIGESTION.
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hull, No 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Post, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia by I. Thompson, F. Brown, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George H. Keerl; in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewell; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son, and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct 17—6m

Circular for the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA Real and Personal Estate Register, and City Actuary's Office, No. 47 South Front street, Philadelphia, (founded 1825.) Lands of every description, farms, houses, lots and other property, bought, sold, rented and leased. Persons at a distance will benefit by sending descriptions of their property, &c. for sale or rent.

Money borrowed and loaned on real or personal property. Writing in all its branches neatly executed.—City and country debts, and other dues collected and remitted to the respective claimants. Subscriptions to all publications procured, and the works delivered.

Information on any subject or business given and received, to and fro, throughout the Union; all the agencies connected with the different State Offices attended to, information respecting taxes on lands, paid or unpaid, given and received.

Merchants, Manufacturer's and others, supplied with cash, partners with clerks, teachers, foremen, agents, collectors and other help.

☞ Unemployed persons provided with mercantile or other situations, in this or any other sister cities, by making proper and immediate application.

N. B. All persons, at a distance, attended to, by post paying their letters, and inclosing a reasonable fee, to

M. M'BAIN,
General Land Agent and Actuary.

PRESENT WANTS.

Wanted to purchase, a few small farms and some coal lands, for which the highest price will be given.

Wanted, several men of character, as partners, clerks in stores, travelling agents and collectors, good salaries given.

Wanted, $30,000 to loan, on real estate, for 3 or 5 years.

For sale, several valuable houses and lots in the city.

P. S. All persons will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of applying at this old establishment, which has its agents in different parts of the Union, so as to attend to business at home or abroad. Apply to (in person, or by letter, postage paid,) M. M'BAIN, General Land Agent and Actuary, Philadelphia.
jan. 23—1y

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CASKET FOR JANUARY,

EMBELLISHED with a very elegant Portrait of BOLIVAR, Views of the STATE HOUSE, Boston, OLD FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, Philadelphia, and MUSIC.

CONTENTS.

Biographical Memoir of Simon Bolivar; Biography of Gen. Anthony Wayne; Mary Woolstonecraft; Recruiting Officers, Number One; Philip of Pokanoket; Reconciliation; State House, Boston; Old Friends' Meeting House; Shepherd's Calendar; Delusion of Three Days; Siamese Youths; Wit and Sentiment.

Music—"Come listen to my Song, my love."

Poetry—Give me a gay dashing Coquette; The New Year; My Native Village; To W. M. G.; To Grief; The Lily; Stanzas on Parting; Home; To Elsie; Enigmas.

Price $2 50 a year, single Numbers 25 cents.
Published monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON,
jan. 21—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

A FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Sixth day, the Fifth of Second Month, coming, at one o'clock, P. M.

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Northampton, and county of Burlington, New Jersey—on the public road leading from Mount Holly to Ancocas Meeting House—4 miles from the former, three quarters of a mile from the latter place, and 6 from the city of Burlington—adjoining lands of George Haines, Geneville Woolman, and William Woolman.

The above Farm contains FORTY FIVE ACRES of LAND, the whole of which is considered of a superior quality, either for Grass or Grain, and conveniently divided into small fields with good cedar fence. There are on the premises a good two story Brick House, with four rooms and an entry on a floor; barn, crib house, and other out buildings suitable for such a farm. There are, also, on the premises, a variety of fruit trees, of an excellent selection. Taking this property with all its advantages, as regards soil and situation, into view, it is believed it offers very peculiar inducements, either to an agriculturist, or one who may with a retreat.

Also, at the same time and place, about Five Acres of Woodland, situate on the public road aforesaid, three miles from Mount Holly, adjoining lands of Samuel Atkinson and others.

The above property will be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by John Stokes, who resides on the farm, or by either of the subscribers. Terms at sale, by

JOSEPH STOKES,
CHARLES STOKES,
Attorneys in Fact of John Stokes.
Mountholly; 1st month, 23d—2t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 2, for 1830,

TO be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 6th of February, 1830. 54 Number Lottery, 8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$200
1	10,000	10	200
1	5,000	45	100
1	4,000	45	80
1	3,000	45	60
1	2,421	46	50
5	1,000	92	40
5	800	92	30
10	500	920	20
10	400	5280	10

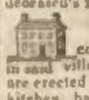
Tickets $10; Halves 5; Quarters 2 50; Eighths 1 25.
Union Canal Office, No. 104 South street.

Reuben Manley & Co. offer to their country customers the above scheme for their consideration—a lottery for the purpose of internal improvement—which we think is the best scheme that has been offered to the public for this six months past.

We will deduct one usual discount of 10 per cent. to those that buy one whole ticket, which makes the price $9. Address REUBEN MANLEY & CO.
No. 104 South street, Philada.
N. B. Clubs liberally dealt with, as above.
jan 23—2t

Pottery Establishment, &c.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of Jacob Roberts, deceased, will be sold, at public vendue, on 5th day, the 11th day of February next, at Thomas A. Pierce's Hotel, in the village of Haddonfield, N. J., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the residue of said deceased's Real Estate, to wit:—



No. 1. A valuable lot of ground, containing about one and a half acres, situated in said village, and fronting on two streets; on which are erected a good two story frame dwelling house and kitchen, barn, smoke house, well and pump, garden, &c. &c.

Also, an excellent two story brick pot house, with a cellar under it; a large stone kiln, inclosed with a frame building; a ware room adjoining the pot house, and a large shed over the clay mill, for glazing and drying ware. The manufactory of earthenware has been conducted at this place for a number of years. The situation is very eligible for the business, commanding the custom of the stores in Haddonfield and neighbourhood, Long-a-Coming, Egg-harbour, Moorestown, Woodbury, and elsewhere. Clay, from Philadelphia, can be brought by water within a mile of the town, and a supply of wood can always be bought at the door. The establishment is well calculated for a Pottery, and has many local advantages not often to be met with.

No. 2. A small lot, situated in said village, containing about one quarter of an acre; on which is erected a new two story frame dwelling house, and kitchen garden, well and pump, &c.

No. 3. A valuable building lot, containing 3 rods and 33 perches; fronting on the main street, in said village, and on the Long-a-Coming Road, and can be divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers.

No. 4. About 19 acres of young timber land, situated in Waterford Township, about 4 miles from Haddonfield, being part of the Adam Fowler tract.

The title of the above property is indisputable. Possession will be given on the 25th day of March next.—The sale will be positive, to close the concern.

Conditions at the sale.

THOMAS REDMAN, } Executors.
JOHN GILL, Jr. }
jan. 8—5t*

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.
sept. 30—6m

American Stenographic Academy,
BY M. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
A second and much improved edition of
Gould's Stenographic Chart,

For the use of schools; exhibiting at one view, in the form of a tree, the entire elements of the theory of *short hand.* With this chart upon the wall of a school room, the teacher may communicate a knowledge of the art to a large class, as readily as to an individual, and without the expense of a book for each scholar. It is published upon beautiful *imperial drawing paper*, elegantly painted, varnished and mounted. It is extracted from the 7th, or stereotype edition of Gould's short hand, as taught by the author and proprietor, in the principal cities, towns and Colleges of the United States, and at the above establishment in the city of Philadelphia. Price single, $3. jan. 23—tf

ELEGANT PORTRAITS

OF Washington, Lafayette, Bolivar, Jackson, Franklin, Jefferson, Clinton, Gen. A. Wayne, John Adams, J. Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay, John Jay, Rufus King, Dr. Benj. Rush, &c. with a variety of other Prints, Views, &c. for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. jan. 24—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sarah Johanna Sturm, late of the city of Philadelphia, widow, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate, to present them to FREDERICK DREER, Executor,
jan. 23—4t* No. 152 South Fourth street.

NOTICE.

THE Essence of Life, or Central Medicine, for the cure of wounds, purifying the system, and alleviating pain.

For sale only at the German European Book and Fancy Store, No. 253 North Second street.

This Medicine has been tried in many Hospitals in Europe on patients whom the most skilful physicians had attended without success, and has uniformly restored every one to health, who has used it.

The efficacy of this medicine, and the manner of using it, may be seen in the printed directions accompanying it.—A pamphlet, price 12½ cents, may be had, containing a circumstantial account of many cures performed by this medicine.

Editors of newspapers friendly to the cause of suffering humanity, are requested to insert the above in their papers. J. G. RITTER.
jan. 23—3t*

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT

REMOVED from No. 38 North Eighth street, to No. 7 South Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

B. WILLIAMSONS' inform their friends,
That they their business still intend
To carry on, as heretofore,
Altho' they have removed their store.
They there intend to colour still,
And try to suit you to your will;
With Lilacs, Greens, and various blues,
And other colours if you choose.
Here Ladies' Dresses will be dyed,
And Gentlemen's Apparel brushed;
And every order, it is true,
Shall promptly be attended to.
nov. 1—eo6m

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY
FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Schott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Chaloner,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug. 1—tf

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50.
Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.
Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

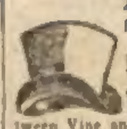
PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.
nov. 28—6m

REMOVAL.



T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 90 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.
jan. 9—3m

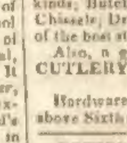
A CARD.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

THE Subscriber is happy to inform his patrons and the public in general, that he has, by numerous experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing leather for boots and shoes which will entirely resist water, without any interlining, as is the practice generally of those who are said to make water proof boots; his method of thus preparing his stock of which his boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that it seldom or ever will break, except by age; the above he will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; no additional charge will be exacted, as he intends to make all his boots impervious to water.

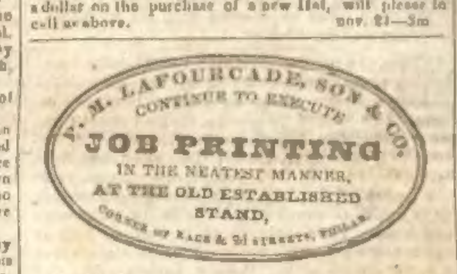
THOMAS STREET, Boot Maker,
No. 108 N. Second street, 3 doors below Race st.
nov. 21—3m

TEESE & CO.



INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores No. 36 and 37 in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained; and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to 1 50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred; and if our work does not wear as we say it will, we will make any deduction required.—We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions; and have now in store hats of every quality of the latest Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, which are ready for sale.

Hats of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new Hat, will please to call as above. nov. 21—3m



jan. 16—3t

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemnos Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 18—tf

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legal hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. nov. 14—3m

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 249 Market street, North side, above Sixth, has received by late arrivals an elegant and fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings of a superior quality, which will be made to order in twelve hours' notice if required.

Medical Students, and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods. N. B. Ready made linen shirts, collars, stocks, suspenders, gloves, cravats, &c. &c. jan 9—1yr

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS PRESENTS.

THE CASKET, for 1827, 1828 and 1829, single or complete, in variety of Binding.
FORGET-ME-NOT, or New Years' Gift.
MUSEUM of Foreign Literature.
Williams's Interest Tables.
Harp of Delaware—Eden's Poems.
Medical Flora, and a variety of other Books, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. dec. 26—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 53 Bread street.

JOHN A. PARKER, AGENT, BOOKBINDER.

NO. 209 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, 4 doors above Wood street. All orders will be executed at the shortest notice. ☞ Old books rebound with neatness. jan. 9—3t

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practises exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10; Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Burgin, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Garrigues, Hart, Kleit, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Revault, Scattergood, Shepherd, Vansall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. dec 5—3m

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply at No. 2 North Third street. jan. 9—3m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The wonderful virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS & PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been for years past and that the demand for them is rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefit derived in Consumptive Complaints of long standing when their cases were almost hopeless and when they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will convince every unpr